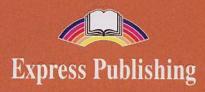
ENTERPRISE

Student's Book

GRAMMAR

Virginia Evans-Jenny Dooley



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Personal Pronouns

Subject personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
1	we
you he]	you
she }	they

Object personal pronouns

us
you
them

- We use subject personal pronouns before a verb instead of the name of a person or a noun, as subjects.
 - She is slim.
- We use object personal pronouns after a verb or a preposition, as objects.
 He loves her.

The verb "to be"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I am he/she/it is we/you/they are	l'm he/she/it's we/you/they're	Am I? Is he/she/it? Are we/you/they?	I am not he/she/it is not we/you/they are not	I'm not he/she/it isn't we/you/they aren't

Short answers

Are you from Tokyo? Yes, I am./Yes, we are.
No, I'm not./No, we aren't.

Are they Japanese? Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

Is he/she/it from Japan? Yes, he/she/it is.
No, he/she/it isn't.

The verb "have got"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have (got) he/she/it has (got) we/you/they have (got)	I've (got) he/she/it's (got) we/you/they've (got)	Have I (got)? Has he/she/it (got)? Have we/you/they (got)?	I have not (got) he/she/it has not (got) we/you/they have not (got)	I haven't (got) he/she/it hasn't (got) we/you/they haven't (got)

Use

- We use the verb have (got) to show that something belongs to somebody.
 I've got a computer. He's got a guitar.
- We also use the verb **have (got)** to describe people, animals or things. She's **got** blonde hair. My cat's **got** a very long tail.



Short answers

Have you/they got Yes, I/we/they have. a dog? Yes, I/we/they haven't. Has he/she/it brown eyes?

Has he/she/it got

Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

The verb "can"

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I can dance. He/She/It can dance. We/You/They can dance.	Can I dance? Can he/she/it dance? Can we/you/they dance?	I cannot dance. He/She/It cannot dance. We/You/They cannot dance.	I can't dance. He/She/It can't dance. We/You/They can't dance.

Use

- We use can to show ability. She can swim.
- We also use can for polite requests. Can I come with you, please?

Short answers

Can I/you/he etc ... speak Spanish?

Yes, I/you/he etc can. No, I/you/he etc can't.

Present Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Nega	Negative	
		Long form	Short form	
I work	Do I work?	I do not work	I don't work	
you work	Do you work?	you do not work	you don't work	
he works	Does he work?	he does not work	he doesn't work	
she works	Does she work?	she does not work	she doesn't work	
it works	Does it work?	it does not work	it doesn't work	
we work	Do we work?	we do not work	we don't work	
you work	Do you work?	you do not work	you don't work	
they work	Do they work?	they do not work	they don't work	

Form

• We form the present simple with the subject (noun or personal pronoun) and the verb.

Affirmative

The third person singular takes -s or -es in the affirmative.

I play - he plays, I go - he goes

Negative

We use subject + don't + base form of the verb in all persons except the third person singular. We use subject + doesn't + base form of the verb in the third person singular.

I don't play, he doesn't play, we don't play

Interrogative

We use do + subject + base form of the verb in all persons except for the third person singular. We use does + subject + base form of the verb in the third person singular.

Do you live in Brighton? Does he work with you?



Spelling: 3rd person singular, affirmative

- Most verbs take -s in the third person singular. I sit - he sits
- Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o take -es. I kiss - he kisses, I wish - he wishes, I go - he
- Verbs ending in a consonant + y drop -y and take -ies.

I fly - he flies

 Verbs ending in a vowel + y take -s. I say - he says

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines, habits or repeated actions. We start work at 9 o'clock every morning. (daily
 - I play football in my free time. (habit)
- permanent states. He lives in Madrid.

Pronunciation

- -s or -es in the third person singular is pronounced:
- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds.
- /ız/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds.
- he watches /z/ with verbs ending in all other sounds.

Time expressions we use with the present simple:

every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc, usually, always, every morning/evening/afternoon/ night, in the morning/evening/night, at night, etc.

Present Continuous (to be + verb -ing)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I'm working you're working he's working she's working it's working we're working you're working they're working	Am I working? Are you working? Is he working? Is she working? Is it working? Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?	I'm not working you aren't working he isn't working she isn't working it isn't working we aren't working you aren't working they aren't working

Form

 We form the present continuous with the verb "to be" and add -ing to the base form of the main verb.

Use

We use the present continuous for:

· actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.

I'm reading a magazine now.

- actions happening around the time of speaking. She's studying for the final exams.
- fixed arrangements in the near future. They're flying to Tokyo next week.

Time expressions we use with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight etc.

Short answers

Are you/ Yes, I am./Yes, we/they are. they ...? No, I'm not./No, we/they aren't.

Is he/she/ / Yes, he/she/it is. it ...? No, he/she/it isn't.

 In short answers we use "Yes" or "No", the subject pronoun and the verb "to be" in the correct form. We do not repeat the main verb with the -ing.

Present Continuous vs. Present Simple

We use the present continuous for:

 actions happening • daily routines now.

Tom is cooking dinner at the moment.

 actions happening permanent states. around the time of speaking.

She's studying hard these days.

We use the present simple for:

or habits. Mary goes to work by train.

Mrs Morris works as a secretary.



Personal Pronouns

- 1 Replace the underlined words with the correct subject or object personal pronouns, as in the example.
- 1 Rachel likes Sarah. She likes her.
- "Is Robert your brother?"
- 3 "Do you like the Spice Girls?"
- 4 The cake is delicious.
- 5 My mother makes biscuits for my brother and me.
- "Do Tom and Charles live in Brighton?"
- 7 Joanne and Mary go to the beach every day.
- 8 Susan is 16 years old.
- 9 Tim doesn't know Roberta.
- 10 My father and I like basketball.

The verh "to be"

- 2 Fill in the gaps with am/'m/'m not, is/'s/isn't, are/'re/aren't.
- 1 she a singer?
- Yes, she She a singer.
- your dog dangerous?
- No, he He gentle.
- you from Sweden?
 - Yes, we We from Sweden.
- his father a painter?
 - No, he He an actor.
- you a vet?
- Yes, I
- he your brother?
 - No, he He my cousin.
- 7 you a teacher?
 - No, I a policewoman.
- they sad?
 - No, they They happy.

The verb "have got"

- 3 Write questions and answers, as in the example.
- 1 Emily x car A: Has Emily got a car?
 - B: No, Emily hasn't got a car. She has got a bicycle.
- 2 Carl
- x beard
- √ moustache

- 3 Samantha

- x blue eyes
- √ brown eyes
- 4 Jane and Tim X stereo
- ✓ TV

√ bicycle

- 5 Joe
- x wrinkles x long hair
- √ freckles √ short hair

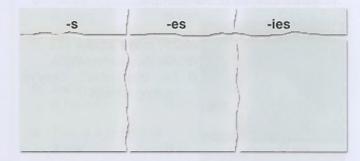
- You 7 Lucy
- X typewriter
- √ computer

- The verb "can"
 - 4 Make true sentences using can or can't, as in the example.
 - 1 an elephant / play tennis An elephant can't play tennis.
 - 2 a typist / type letters
 - 3 a whale / read
 - 4 an artist / paint pictures
 - 5 a sheep / fly
 - 6 a chef / cook delicious dishes
 - 5 Write three true sentences about yourself, as in the example.

I can swim but I can't fly a plane.	
	3.

Present Simple

- Put the verbs below in the correct box in the third person singular.
 - dive, teach, try, drink, type, fix, fly, write, stay, miss, fry, say, crash, cry



- 7 Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.
- 1 Mary / live / in / town / near Dublin. Mary lives in a town near Dublin.
- 2 John / not have got / brown eyes.



3	Be /	Bob /	mechanic'
•		DUD /	moonanio

4 He / enjoy / reading / books / in his free time.

......

.....

.....

- 5 Be / there / many festivals / in your country?
- 6 I / usually / not work / on Saturdays.
- 8 Fill in the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.



This 1)
(be) Ingrid and she 2)
(come) from
Sweden. She
3) (live) with
her family in a flat in the city
of Stockholm. In the winter, it
4) (get) dark
very early in Sweden and it
5) (snow)
a lot. Most people there
6) (love) skiing
(learn) to ski at a very
or thou 9)

and children /) (learn) to ski a	t a very
young age. In the summer, they 8)	
(ride) bicycles and 9) (spend) mos	st of the
day outdoors. Sweden 10)	(be) a
beautiful country. Ingrid really 11)	(enjoy)
living there!	

Present Continuous

9 Use the pictures and the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.



swim / make a cake
A: Are they swimming?
B: No, they aren't. They're
making a cake.



work in the garden / walk on the beach

1.	4	e	,	ľ	J)	e	,		į	(٥		1																					
																													•	٠		•			
													•	•		٠								•					•	٠					
								9			,		•			•	٠						•												



wash the car / have a party
••••••



listen to music / read a newspaper

10 Put the verbs below into the correct present continuous form as in the example.

mow, ride, have, not go, play, wash, not clean, water, stay, eat

- 1 Gary is mowing the lawn.
- 2 Juan and Maria
 a sandwich.

 3 I
 my room. I
 chess.

 4 Kelly
 a horse.

 5 I
 to the party. I
 in.

 6 She
 the flowers.
- 7 We the car. 8 They a dinner party on Saturday.

Present Continuous vs Present Simple

11 Look at the pictures and ask and answer questions, as in the example.



Tom/doctor/live in a flat/ treat patients - make pizza

A: What does Tom do?

B: He's a doctor.

A: Where does he live?

B: He lives in a flat.

A: Is he treating patients right now?

B: No, he's making a pizza.



Tracey/ painter/				
live on a farm/	2	a) What do you d	o now?	
paint - take	3			********
		b) What are you o	ioing now?	********
pictures	4	a) He's flying to C	Oslo tomorrow.	
A:		b) He flies to Oslo		*******
	_			
B:	5		friends this evening	
A:		b) We are seeing	some friends this	
B:		evening.		
A:	6	a) Farmers are we	orking in the fields.	*********
B:	0			
		b) Farmers work i		
We/teachers/live in a	7	a) Give the gift to	him.	********
house/teach - ride		b) Give the gift to	he.	
higuales		And the second s		
3 bicycles	0	a) What is the Ch		
		b) What are the C	hinese like?	
3 6	9	a) Brian haven't g	ot blue eves.	
A:		b) Brian hasn't go		
B:	40			
A:	10	a) A vet can treat		
B:		b) A vet can treat	sick animals.	
A:				
B:	14	Choose the corre	ct item.	
	4	Peter	spending money	
12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of				
the present simple or present continuous.		A hate	B hating	C hates
	0	Cho	like cold weether	
	2		like cold weather	
Dear Molly,		A doesn't	B don't	C hasn't
(d) (with) from the province		Harris and a service to all and	de dhear in	
1 1) (write) from the gorgeous	3		nts there in	
island of Jamaica! Jim and I 2) (stay) in		A is	B are	C have
a five-star hotel by the sea. Right now, I 3)				
(sit) on the balcony and I 4)	4		a friendly smile	
(drink) a delicious fruit punch. Jim 5)		A has	B got	C have
(walk) along the beach. He 6)				
(collect) shells and rocks to bring back home.	5	I ha	ave some water, pl	ease?
		A Do	B Am	C Can
The weather 7) (be) hot and sunny. We				
8) (spend) most of the day relaxing	6	"What	Laura do?" "She	's a dancer."
and reading under the beautiful palm trees. Tonight,		A does	B can	C has
we 9) (go) to a reggae festival and on				
Tuesday we 10) (leave) for Barbados.	7	I'm	my friend this eve	ning.
The Jamaican people 11) (make) you		A see	B seeing	C sees
		A 000	D occuring	• 0000
feel happy as they 12)	8	Sarah and I	from Italy	
and kind. I 13) (love) it here so much		A haven't	B isn't	C aren't
that 14) (not/want) to		Anavent	DISTIT	O di Cirt
leave!	9	This is a nicture of	of an	d my father
See you soon,	9	A me		MARKET STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH
Cindy		ATTIE	ВІ	C my
m m	10	Look at	They're on in	a
13 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.	10		They're cryin	
		A him	B them	C they
1 a) Most people in Thailand live in villages	44	Mile	Core frame	
b) Most people in Thailand are living in	11	Where		
villages.		A is	B do	C are
	52020			0
2 a) We're having a great time	12		n like eating spagh	etti?
b) We have a great time.		A Do	B Does	C Is



Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never) usually come before the main verb but after the auxiliary verb (do, does, etc) and the verb to be. Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.

I never work on Saturdays.
She rarely takes the train.
He sometimes goes to the cinema.
Do you often watch TV in the evening?
Tom is usually late for school.

Past Simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
he worked	Did he work?	he didn't work
she worked	Did she work?	she didn't work
it worked	Did it work?	it didn't work
we worked	Did we work?	we didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
they worked	Did they work?	they didn't work

Short answers

Did I/you/he, etc work ...?

Yes, I/you/he, etc did.
No, I/you/he, etc didn't.

Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding -ed to the verb.
 I work - I worked
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative forms. I sing - I sang
- (see list of irregular verbs at the back of the book)
- We form the interrogative of the past simple with did + subject pronoun + base form of the verb.

Did he play football yesterday? Did he go swimming last week?

- We form the negative of the past simple with didn't + base form of the verb.
 I didn't play football yesterday.
 I didn't go swimming last week.
- We form positive short answers with did and negative short answers with didn't.
 "Did you get up early?" "Yes, I did."
 "Did he watch TV?" "No, he didn't."

Spelling

- We add -d to verbs ending in -e.
 I live I lived
- Verbs ending in a consonant + y drop the -y and add -ied.
 I try I tried
- Verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants double the last consonant and add -ed.

I stop - I stopped

Use

We use the past simple for:

- actions which happened or finished at a definite time in the past.
 - Lisa bought a house last year. (When? Last year.)
- actions which happened repeatedly in the past but don't happen anymore. In this case we can use adverbs of frequency (always, often, usually etc).

He usually **played** football in his free time. (but he doesn't play football anymore.)

Time expressions we use with the past simple:

yesterday, last night/week/year/month, etc, a month/ two years/three years, etc ago, in 1964, etc. Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

Used to

Used to is used to talk about past habits or things that do not happen anymore. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural and it is followed by infinitive.

Sarah **used to drink** a lot of coffee. (Sarah doesn't drink a lot of coffee anymore.)

We form questions and negations with the auxiliary verb did/did not (didn't), the subject and the verb "use" without -d.

Did Sarah use to drink a lot of coffee? Sarah didn't use to drink a lot of coffee.

To talk about past habits that do not happen any more we can use the past simple instead of "used to" with no difference in meaning.

He **used to live** in a flat. ALSO: He **lived** in a flat.



Agreeing - Disagreeing - So - Neither/Nor

- We use so + auxiliary verb + subject personal pronoun or noun to agree with a positive sentence.
 - A: Jim lives in Warsaw.
 - B: So do I.
- We use neither/nor + auxiliary verb + subject personal pronoun or noun to agree with a negative sentence.
 - A: Eve doesn't like going to the cinema.
 - B: Neither/Nor does Ann.

- We use subject personal pronoun + auxiliary verb to disagree with what someone says.
 - A: I never walk to school.
 - B: Oh really? I do.
 - A: I often go swimming at weekends.
 - B: I don't.

Adverbs of Frequency

1 Use the adverbs of frequency from the key to write sentences, as in the example.

Key				
always	often	sometimes	rarely	never
****	***	**	*	0

- 1 Jim/play tennis/after school. (0)

 Jim never plays tennis after school.
- 2 Mary/meet/her friends/at a café. (***)
- 3 I/be/late for school. (0)
- 4 They/make/their beds in the morning. (**)
- 5 He/go/to the cinema on Friday nights. (***)
- 6 I/brush/my teeth/before going to bed. (****)
- 7 Carla/cook/dinner/on Sundays. (*)
- 8 I/leave/for work/before 8 o'clock. (0)
- Write five true sentences about yourself or your family using adverbs of frequency.

1	I always watch TV in the evenings.
2	on Saturdays
3	in the summe
1	after schoo

- 3 Put the words into the correct order.
- 1 never/early/Paul/wakes up
- 2 we/go/on picnics/sometimes/in the summer
- 3 you/practise/do/the violin/every day?
- 4 Bob/does/the dog/every night/take/for a walk?

.....

- 5 rarely/read/comic books/l
- 6 they/to the seashore/drive/often/during the weekend

Past Simple

- Write the past simple of the verbs below in the correct box.
 - welcome, try, go, have, watch, admire, make, live, be, tidy, enjoy, sit, close, take, study, snow, cry, receive, carry, send

-d	
-ed	Particular programmes and the second
-ied	
irregular	



5	Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of
	the present simple or present continuous.
A: B: A:	Carlos 1)
B:	Why 5) (he/go) there?
A:	He 6)
B:	
υ.	7) (he/come) back to England?
A:	Yes, after he 8) (finish) his exams next month.
6	Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of
	the past simple.
	the past simple.
1	A: (you/go) on holiday last summer?
	B: Yes, I (go) to Hungary.
2	A: Where (be) you last night?
	B: I (meet) a friend for dinner.
3	I (call) her house but
	there (be) no answer.
4	Yesterday, Sue (receive) a
	package in the post from Tom.
5	A: What (you/do) when
	you (finish) school?
	B: I (travel)
	through Europe.
6	I (send) an e-mail to Marie yesterday
	and she (write) back immediately.
7	A: (they/go) to the
	football game on Saturday?
	B: No, they (watch)
	it on TV.
8	A: (you/finish) the book I
	(give) you?

7 Read the following note and put the verbs into the correct form of the present simple, present continuous or past simple.

B: Yes, I did.

Dear Pam,			
1.41	(be) sor	ry I 2)	
(notinoma)	to your party	vesterday.	As you 3)
•	(know) 4)		. (go) skiing
thron days :	ago It was fantas	stic but I 5) .	*******
(catch) a te	rrible cold! 6)		(Sun/
lial in had s	vith a temperatur	re! That's wr	ly I /)
	(miss) your par	tv. Julie 8)	
	(tell) me it 9)		(be) great
Call me	as soon as you	can.	
		Love.	

Alison

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

1	A:	Where (you/go) last weekend?
		1 (visit) my-grandparents
)		on their farm.
	A:	(you/enjoy) yourself?
)		Oh, yes!
	A:	What (you/do)?
)	B:	Well, on Saturday I (go)
•		swimming and on Sunday I
)		(help) my grandfather milk the cows.



A: Uncle Tom, how
(you/spend) your
time when you
(be) young?
B: First of all, we
(not/have) a television so
we (play) a

A:	Really! What else	(you/do)?
B:	Well, we (listen)	to the radio
	and (read) bo	oks.

lot of games.

Used to

9 Ten years ago Jerry was a student. Now he is a lawyer. Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about Jerry, as in the example.

THEN

- study hard
- live with his parents
- take the bus to university
- wear jeans and pullovers
- shop at discount stores

NOW

- work hard
- have his own house
- drive to work in his car
- wear suits
- shop at expensive stores
- A: Did Jerry use to work hard?
- B: No, he didn't. He used to study hard.



10 Look at the prompts, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.

0		lo	ong haii	· x	A
1	glasses	1	A:		

A: Did Sally use to have long hair? 3: No, she didn't.

1	glasses	1	A:
			B:
2	cat	Х	A:
_			B:
3	dolls	V	A:
	Intervals.	,	B:
4	bicycle	V	A:
~		.,	B:
5	computer	×	A:
			B:

So - Neither/Nor

- 11 Make sentences using so or neither/nor, as in the examples.
 - 1 A: I speak Italian.
 - B: So do I. (I)
- 2 A: Sue never goes to school by bus.
 - B: Neither/Nor does Jo. (Jo)
- 3 A: She goes to the gym every day.
- B:(I) 4 A: Tom can't drive a car.
 - B: (Fred)
- 5 A: I don't like horror films. B:(I)
- 6 A: We watched a great show last night.
 - B: (we)
- 7 A: Thomas didn't buy a computer.
- B:(Bob) 8 A: Paul lives in France.
- B: (Pierre) 9 A: Jane doesn't know how to ski.
- B:(I)
- 10 A: Alex always does the shopping on Fridays.
 - B: (Tim)

Revision: Units 1 - 2

- 12 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.
- 1 Dad 's fixing/fixes our car at the moment.
- 2 Norwegians really loving/love the outdoors.
- 3 Has/Have he got freckles?

- 4 The Japanese is/are friendly and kind people.
- 5 Does he know/knows Tom?
- 6 Did/Do you do the washing-up last Tuesday?
- 7 My mother used to wear/wore contact lenses.
- 13 Choose the correct item.

1	Excuse	me, I'm	***************************************	for	Mrs Smith
	A looks		B looking		C look

2 1 cooking an hour ago. A finished **B** finish C finishing

3 He to smoke but he doesn't anymore. A used Buse C uses

4 I come to the park with you? B Do

5 They flying to Copenhagen in two hours.

A are B can C have

6 What you usually do in the evenings? A does B do

7 I always drive to work but yesterday I the bus. B take

C takes

8 He got two brothers and a sister.

B have A haven't

9 I to go skiing but I don't anymore. **B** used A use

10 I rarely fish.

A took

A am eating B eats C eat

- 14 Put the words into the correct order.
- 1 Pete/to/drives/never/work
- 2 Tania/with/night/friends/usually/on/a Saturday/ goes out

- 3 They/in class/talking/are/always
- 4 She/to go/used/once a week/the hairdesser's/to
- 5 Mike/a beard/use/to have/didn't



Adjectives

- Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.
 a red car (two) red cars
- · Adjectives go before nouns.

a large box

They can also be used alone after the verb to be and after verbs such as look, smell, sound, feel, taste etc. *Mary is tall. You look sad. It smells horrible.*

 There are two kinds of adjectives: opinion adjectives (e.g. beautiful, lovely, great, expensive, etc) which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, and fact adjectives (e.g. short, square, yellow, cotton, etc) which give us factual information about somebody or something (e.g. size, weight, colour, etc).

Order of Adjectives

- Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives.
 a beautiful silk scarf
- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

	Fact Adjectives					
size:	small, big, short, long, etc					
weight:	heavy, light, etc					
shape:	triangular, round, rectangular, square, etc					
colour: dark/light blue, yellow, pink, cream, red, purple, etc						
material:	cotton, leather, silk, plastic, woollen, nylon, metal, gold, silver, velvet, wooden, canvas, china, etc					

• We do not usually have a long list of adjectives before a single noun. an expensive, red, leather suitcase

Comparisons

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one - syllable adjectives	cheap large big	cheap er large r big ger	the cheapest the largest the biggest
-y adjectives	easy	easier	the easiest
adjectives with two or more syllables	intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
irregular adjectives	good bad much many little far	better worse more less further/farther	the best the worst the most the least the furthest/the farthest



Form

- One-syllable adjectives add -(e)r/-(e)st to form their comparative and superlative forms.
 large - larger (than) - the largest (of/in), cheap - cheaper (than) - the cheapest (of/in)
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and add -er/-est.
 big - bigger (than) - the biggest (of/in)
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant +
 -y, drop -y and add -ier/-iest.
 heavy heavier (than) the heaviest (of/in)
- Adjectives of two or more syllables take more/most. careful - more careful (than) - the most careful (oflin)
- Irregular adjectives have their own individual comparative and superlative forms.

Note

- · We often make comparisons using than.
- · We use the before the superlative form.

Use

 We use the comparative form to compare two people, things, places, etc. We usually use than with comparative adjectives.
 Sue's skirt is longer than Mary's.

- We use the superlative form to compare a person, thing or place with the whole group they belong to. We use the ... of/in with superlative adjectives.
 - Pluto is the coldest planet in our solar system.
- We use (not) as + adjective + as to say that two people, things or places are/are not similar.
 Tom is as tall as Peter.
- We use less + adjective + than for two persons, things or places.
 The green jacket is less expensive than the yellow jacket.
- We use much + comparative form + than for two persons, things or places.
 This tie is much longer than that one.

Expressing Certainty

Must - Can't

- We use must + infinitive without to to say that something is logically true.
 They look the same. They must be twins.
- We use can't + infinitive without to to say that something is logically untrue.
 This book can't be his. He doesn't like detective stories.

Will (predictions)

 We use will + infinitive without to to make predictions based on what we believe or think.
 We usually use will with the verbs think, and expect, and the adverb probably, etc.
 I think he will help me.

Comparisons

in the world.



- 2 Complete the following sentences using an opposite adjective in comparative or superlative form, as in the example.
- 1 I live nearer the school than you. No, you don't. You live *further*. (far)

- 5 He bought the cheapest computer on the market. No, he didn't. He bought (expensive)

- 3 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form. Fill in than or the where necessary.
- 1 My brother is my sister. (short)
- 2 These students are very (clever)
- 3 That is train I've ever been on. (fast)
- 4 A piano is much a guitar. (heavy)
- 5 Jake's is restaurant in the city. (good)

- 4 Read the following and answer the questions below.

Jean has two sisters, Mandy and Susan, and two brothers, Pete and John. Mandy is sixteen. Susan is five years younger than Mandy but she is three years older than John. John is five years younger than Jean and he is six years younger than Pete.

- 1 How old is Jean? (13)
- 2 Is Pete the oldest in the family?
- 3 Is Susan older than Jean?
- 4 Who is the youngest in the family?
- 5 Is Mandy older than Jean?

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.





- A: Jim and I decided to move to the country.
- B: Really! Why is that?
- A: Living in the country is 1) (quiet) than living in the city. The city is very 2) (noisy).
- A: Yes, you're right. Living in the country may be 4)

 (boring) but at least life is much

 (peaceful).

- 6 Make comparisons using as ... as or not as ... as, as in the example.
- 1 Eating fruit and vegetables is healthier than eating chocolate.
 - Eating chocolate is not as healthy as eating fruit and vegetables.
- 2 I can write quicker than you. You can't write as quickly as I can.
- Dolphins are more intelligent than whales.
 Whales are
- 4 Spain and Greece are both very hot in the summer. Spain is
- 5 Travelling by plane is faster than going by train.
 Going by train is
- 7 Josh's brother is cleverer than he is.
 Josh is



Order of Adjectives

7 Put the adjectives in the correct order to describe the objects, as in the example.



a long, light brown, wooden spoon

Write five true sentences about things you have in your room or items of clothing you wear as in the example.

I always wear soft white leather training shoes.

9 Read the following letter and put the adjectives into the correct order.

Dear Sir/Madam,

If you find it, please return it to me as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully, James Stuart

0 1 0 1

Expressing Certainly

10 Look at the pictures and make sentences using must/can't, as in the example.



1 they / on holiday / at school They can't be on holiday. They must be at school



2 she / at work / on holiday



3 they / at café / at work



4 it hot outside / cold



5 they / in the country / in the city



6 he / play tennis / type



	P*************************************	-241			. 74					۸.	MCU M
11	Fill in the gaps w	ith m	iust C	or car	ι τ.				1		Will Mary live on a farm? No, she won't. She will live in a flat in the city
1	A: What's that n	oise?)								centre.
ď	B: It			k	oe th	e cat	outs	ide.	2		Will Pete be a mechanic?
2	A: That will be £									B:	***************************************
	B: It	be £5	. I or	nly ha		cup o	of cof	fee!			
3	A: Peter's comir								3		Will Anne write poetry?
	B: He		. He	only l	left fo	or Ho	ng K	ong		B:	
	this morning!										
4	A: Mum, there's						-1	. 1	4		Will Bob have two sons?
	B: Oh, it					. Sne	e's go	oing		B:	
=	to help me m A: Gosh, I'm so			brea	ıa.						
5	B: You			ired	You	inet v	woke	un	5		Will Sue buy a house in the mountains?
6	A: Look at that r							up.		B:	
•	B: He							ain.			
7	A: Mrs Samson						-		6	A:	Will Tom become a professional basketball
	garden.		,							-	player?
	B: Yes. She		be	a ve	ry go	od g	garde	ner.		B:	
8	A: The cake is re										
	B: It		! I or	ıly pu	it it ir	the	oven	ten	7		Will Jane study medicine?
	minutes ago.			,						B:	
9	A: Amy graduat						bo.	10.001			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	B: Oh, that's wo proud of her.		iui. Y	ou			be v	very	12	357	hat do you think will/won't hannon to you i
10	A: Glen's driving		fatha	r'e ne	ar				13		hat do you think will/won't happen to you i
10	B: Heb					how	to di	rive			e years' time? Write sentences, as in th
	D. 110	0.110		01111		11011	to di	.,,,,,		ех	ample.
MAJ: I	I (weedistions)									1	
WII	l (predictions)										
12	Look at the cha	art be	wole	and	ansv	ver c	uesti	ions			A SACATY
	about each pers	on's	futui	re, as	in th	ne ex	ampl	le.		1	
				1, 0)	-	-	1 0	1 0			
		Jag 1	Set of	12	100	200	15	an an			
		2	1	1	1	1	1	13/			
ļ.	oe a famous chef		/		-			-			
k	ouy a cottage by										
t	he sea					1				1	maybe per a grade from the to the trade to t
1	write science-			1					I W	ill n	nove to the countryside.
f	iction books								1 W	on't	wear glasses.
1	nave three										
					1						
-	daughters	-	-	-	-			-			
	ive in a flat in										
t	he city centre	1									
ŀ	pecome a										
J	oainter						1				
	study Art							1	****		



1	Revision: Units 1 - 3		7	Excuse me. I'm A look	for Ma	aine Street. C looking
-						Ü
14	Correct the mistakes, as in the examp	e.	8	What colour hair .		
				A is	B has	C does
	Tricia haven't got blue eyes.	hasn't				
2	"I love going to the theatre."		9	This dress is		
	"So am I."	*************		A worse	B bad	C worst
3	At the moment, Jim rides his					
	bicycle.	************	10	They will probably		noon.
	John gave she the gift.	*********		A arrived	B arriving	C arrive
5	Julie is waking up at 7.00 every					
	morning.		11	lt b	e cold outside. The	ey're wearing
6	Mike goes to a party on Saturday			their jackets.		
	night.	*********		A can't	B can	C must
	Donna use to have long hair.	*****				
8	Mr Smith work at the General		12	I think the Taj Mal	hal is one of the	
	Hospital.	******		impressive monun	ments in the world.	
9	Is the Sears Tower one of the taller			A more	B most	C much
	buildings in the world?					
	Sam often eating Chinese food.	***********	13	Archie's has the	apple	pie in town.
11	Her bicycle is most comfortable than			A best	B better	
10	Tom's.	**********				
12	Did you watched the football game		14	Where does Jenny	y fro	m?
10	last night?	***********		A comes	B come	C coming
	I often goes fishing on Sundays. Paul didn't used to work at a	***********				
14	restaurant.		15	Ken	. got very broad sl	noulders.
15	He leaves Tokyo next Monday.	***************************************		A has	B does	C is
13	The leaves Tokyo Hext Monday.	***************************************				
			16	the	Rialto use to be a	cinema?
15	Choose the correct item.			A Do	B Does	C Did
	140 11					
1	What time you leave for s		17	Ray	. in the gym every	day.
	A does B are C	do		A exercise	B exercises	C exercising
0	The library got many	interacting				
~	The library got many books.	meresung	18	Helen is		he moment.
		does		A tidying	B tidies	C tidied
	A liave B lias	does				
3	We to the circus last Su	nday	19	Heather	going scuba	diving in her
-		gone		free time.		
	2 90	gone		A loving	B love	C loves
4	A: Do you eat cereal for breakfast?					
	B: No, I eat cereal for bi	eakfast.	20	Jeff	use to have a car	when he was
		never		18 years old.		
				A didn't	B did	C does
5	Did Sue to wear contact	lenses?				
		uses	21	Next year we	travelling	to the south
				of France.		
6	"He always drinks a cup of hot chocol	ate before		A do	B are	C is
	going to bed."					
	"So Susan."		22	Tom's cat died. He	e be	e very sad.

C do

A can

B can't

B does

A did

C must



Adjectives - Adverbs

- Adjectives describe nouns.
 We live in a small village.
- Adjectives ending in -ing (e.g. interesting, amazing, etc) are used to describe what somebody or something is like.

The film was boring. She is a very interesting person.

- Adjectives ending in -ed (e.g. amazed, surprised, puzzled, etc) are used to describe how somebody feels.
 The children were terrified when they heard the thunder.
- Adverbs describe verbs, other adverbs or adjectives.
 He works hard. He runs very fast. She is extremely polite.
- Adverbs usually go after verbs. They can also go before verbs (adverbs of frequency).
 She spoke softly.
 He always drives carefully.

Form

- We usually form an adverb by adding -iy to the adjective. dangerous - dangerousiy
- When the adjective ends in -le we drop the -e and add -y.
 gentle gently
- When the adjective ends in a consonant + y we drop the -y and add -ily.
 easy - easily
- When the adjective ends in -I we add -Iy. wonderful - wonderfully

 Some adverbs have either a totally different form or the same form as the adjective. Study the table.

Adjective		Adverb
good	~>	well
ast	>	fast
nard	>	hard
early	>-	early
ate	->	late

Note:

The following words end in **-ly** but they are adjectives: friendly, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly. He's a **friendly** person.

Past Continuous

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative				
		Long form	Short form			
I was eating he/she/it was eating we/you/they were eating	Was I eating? Was he/she/it eating? Were we/you/they eating?	I was not eating he/she/it was not eating we/you/they were not eating	I wasn't eating he/she/it wasn't eating we/you/they weren't eating			

Short answers

Was he/she/it ...? Yes, he/she/it, etc was. No, he/she/it, etc wasn't. Were we/you/they ...? Yes, we/I, etc were. No, we/I, etc weren't.



Form

 We form the past continuous with was/were (past simple of the verb to be) and the main verb with the -ing.

I was working. They were working.

We form **questions** by putting was/were before the subject.

We form **negations** by putting the word **not** after was/were.

Was he working? They were not/weren't working.

Use

We use the past continuous:

- for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.
 - At five o'clock yesterday I was cooking dinner.
- for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past

- **continuous** for the action in progress (longer action) and the **past simple** for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).
- She was having breakfast when the phone rang.
- for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).
 - Tina was doing the washing-up while the children were playing in the garden.
- to give background information in a story.
 The sun was shining brightly as Tom was driving his brand new car through the city centre.

Time expressions we use with the past continuous:

while, when, as, etc.

Note: when/while/as + past continuous (longer action) when + past simple (shorter action)

Adjectives - Adverbs

- 1 Turn the adjectives in brackets into adverbs to complete the dialogues.
- 1 A: Why are you talking so(loud)?
 - B: I'm talking to my friend in Australia. She can't hear me.
- 2 A: I hear you passed your exams.
 - B: Yes. I worked very (hard) all year.
- 3 A: What's the weather like outside?
 - B: It's snowing (heavy) today.
- 4 A: Make sure you drive(careful) today.
 - B: Don't worry I'm always careful when the weather is bad.
- 5 A: What's that terrible noise?
 - B: The trees are shaking(violent) in the wind.
- 6 A: Why don't you get up(early)?
 - B: Because I go to bed very late at night.
- 7 A: What's this nice smell?
 - B: It's (fresh) ground coffee.

- 2 Underline the correct item.
- 1 Today is a perfect/perfectly day to go on a picnic.
- 2 The little boy smiled sweet/sweetly at his mother.
- 3 Marie always dresses smart/smartly for work.
- 4 Michael got into his car and drove quick/quickly down the street.
- 5 She was carrying a beautiful/beautifully bouquet of flowers on her wedding day.
- 6 Final/Finally, he brushed his teeth and went to bed.
- 7 Vanessa was wearing a pretty/prettily dress at Tom's party.
- 8 Sam is a generous/generously man who often gives money to charities.
- 9 Lisa had a terrible/terribly dream last night. She woke up screaming.
- 10 Thanks so much for inviting us to the party. We had a great/greatly time.
- 11 They were talking quiet/quietly so I couldn't hear what they were saying.
- 12 This is a very busy street so you should always cross it careful/carefully.
- 13 Yoko is fluent/fluently in English.
- 14 Harry is a very **polite/politely** young man with good manners.
- 15 Was your history test easy/easily?



3 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective or adverb from the list below, as in the example. expensive, politely, relieved, early, terrified, awful, quietly, cheerfully, incredibly, young



- 1 "Why do I have to wake up soevery morning?"
- 2 We were all very when the plane landed safely.
- 3 He sat at his desk and finished his homework.
- 4 Why did you buy such a(n)rucksack? I told you to use mine.
- 5 He speaks Spanish well.
- 6 When Tracey saw her son walk towards the cliff, she was he would fall.
- 7 "Can I use your telephone, please," she asked
- for days.

 9 When my grandmother wasshe wanted to be an opera singer.
- 10 They clapped when their team won the match.

Past Continuous

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (past simple, past continuous), then choose the correct linking word to complete the sentences, as in the example.
- 1 Pat ...was reading... (read) a magazine when/while her son ...was watching... (watch) TV.
- 3 Ed (wear) his new leather jacket when/while he (spill) oil on it.
- 4 | (hurt) my leg and/as | (run) down the street.

- 5 This is a picture of the Smiths' farm. Look at what they were doing at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then use the prompts to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

pick tomatoes - feed the chickens - repair the tractor - water the plants - play with the dog











- 1 Bill/pick tomatoes?
 - A: Was Bill picking tomatoes?
 - B: No, he wasn't. He was repairing the tractor.
- 2 Elaine/play with the dog?

3 Sally & Bob/water the plants?
A:

B:

4 Jim/repair the tractor?

A:

5 Ann/feed the chickens?

A:

B:

- 6 Underline the correct item.
- 1 Mary was walking to work when/as she saw a car accident.
- 2 Before/As Laura was running through the park, it started to rain heavily.
- 3 Nora was ironing after/while Jim was cooking dinner.
- 4 Sue was having a bath as/when the doorbell rang.
- 5 The fire alarm went off after/when the employees were having a meeting.



7 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.



there 7)

That morning Joanne
1) (wake up)
very early. She 2)
(dress) and 3)
(leave) for work at 8:30 am.
As she 4)
(drive) down Main Street,
she 5)
(notice) something strange.
No one 6)
(stand) at the bus stop and
(be) very few cars in the

	more i j
	streets. A few minutes later she 8)
	(stop) at the local newsagent's to buy a newspaper.
ļ	"Mrs Turner, what are you doing here so early on a
ĺ	Sunday morning?" 9) (ask) Mr Dilon.
	"Sunday?" 10) (repeat)
j	Joanne. She 11) (stare) at
	Mr Dilon and 12) (start) laughing.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

4	lt (rain)
1	
	heavily all day yesterday.
2	
	(you/do) at six o'clock yesterday morning?
3	Ruby (slip) and
	(fall) as she (cross)
	the street.
Λ	My brother (fix) the
*	
	washing machine while I
	(water) the plants.
5	The children (try) to make a
	sandcastle when it (start) to rain
6	Fred(feed) the
	dog when suddenly he
	(hear) somebody calling his name.
7	He(lose) his balance and
1	
	(fall) to the ground while he
	(ride) his bicycle
8	(I/tell) you what
	(happen) to me last Sunday?

9 When James (open)
his eyes he (see) his mother.

10 When Tom (come) home
from work I (talk)

on the phone.

- 9 Underline the correct form of the verb.
- A: What were you doing/did you do at the weekend?
- B: Well, we painted/were painting the sitting-room when the lights were going/went off!
- A: What was happening/happened?
- B: Jenny was slipping/slipped off the ladder and was breaking/broke her leg!
- A: What did the children do/were the children doing at the time?
- B: Jules was playing/played with the dog and Claire was talking/talked on the phone. Then everything was going/went black!

Revision: Units 1 - 4

10 Choose the correct item.

1	Please don't talk s study. A louder		loudest	
2	This book		be hers. She	e doesn't like
	A can't	В	must	C can
3	Janet he A washes		air at the mor is washing	
4	Brad a m A bought			
5	"I love going on pice A am	nic B	s." "So does	I." C do
6	This is theneighbourhood. A more		attractive h	
7	James prubbish bin. A more carefully	out	the broken (glass into the
8	A works	В	work	C working
9	"Is he a sailor?" "Yo A be	es, B	he is	" C isn't
10	Kathy's mother A has	В	got long have	, black hair. C haven't
11	doctor.			
			used	
12	Linda won first prize A can	e. S B	She must	. be thrilled. C can't



Future Simple

Affirm	ative	Interrogative	Nega	tive
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I will go	l'Il go	Will I go?	I will not go	I won't go
he/she/it will go we/you/they will go	he/she/it'll go we/you/they'll go	Will he/she/it go? Will we/you/they go?	he/she/it will not go we/you/they will not go	he/she/it won't go we/you/they won't go

Form

- We form the future simple with will + the base form of the verb.
 - She will visit us. They will have a party.
- We form the interrogative by putting will before the subject pronoun.
 - Will she visit us? Will they have a party?
- We form the negative by putting not after will.
 She will not/won't visit us. They will not/won't have a party.

Use

We use the future simple:

for predictions based on what we believe or think.
 Robots will do most of the work in the future.

- for on-the-spot decisions or promises.
 A: It's cold in here. B: I'll close the window.
 Your father will help you with your homework.
- we use Will you ...? to ask someone to do something for us (request)
 Will you post this letter for me, please?

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he, etc will. No, I/you/he, etc won't.

Time expressions we use with the future simple:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/ year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.

Be going to

Affirmativ	re	Interrogative	Negative						
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form					
I am going to travel.	I'm going to travel.	Am I going to travel?	I am not going to travel.	I'm not going to travel.					
He/She/It is going to travel.	He/She/It's going to travel.	Is he/she/it going to travel?	He/She/It is not going to travel.	He/She/It isn't going to travel.					
We/You/They are going to travel.	We/You/They're going to travel.	Are we/you/they going to travel?	We/You/They are not going to travel.	We/You/They aren going to travel.					

Form

- We form the affirmative with the verb to be (am, is, are) going to + the base form of the verb.
 He is going to have a snack.
- We form the interrogative by putting the verb to be before the subject pronoun.
 Is he going to have a snack?
- We form the negative by putting not after the verb to be. He is not/isn't going to have a snack.

Short answers

Yes, I am/you are/he is, etc. No, I'm not/you aren't/he isn't, etc.

Use

We use be going to:

 for plans and intentions we have for the near future. Susan is going to move house.



for predictions based on what we see or know.
 Look at him. He's going to jump out of the train.

Future Simple - Be going to - Present Continuous

Compare the examples.

She'll sell her bicycle. (she may or may not sell it.) He's going to study medicine next year. (intention) They're leaving for Cairo tomorrow. (fixed arrangement in the near future.)

Conditionals

 There are four types of conditionals. Each type consists of two parts: the if - clause (hypothesis), which begins with the word if, and the main clause, which shows the result of the hypothesis.

if - clause main clause
(hypothesis) (result)
If he wakes up late, he will miss the bus.

Type 1 Conditionals

Type 1 conditionals express a real or very probable situation in the present or future. They are formed as follows:

if + present simple \rightarrow future simple

If Tom studies hard → he will pass the exam.

When - if

- We use when in conditionals to show that we are sure that something will happen.
 I'll see you when I come to Paris.
 (I'm certain I'll come to Paris.)
- We use if in conditionals to show that we are not sure whether something will or will not happen.
 I'll see you if I come to Paris.
 (Perhaps I'll come to Paris, perhaps I won't.)

Future Simple - Be going to

- 1 Fill in the gaps with will/'ll and won't.
- 1 A: I want to go camping next weekend at Blue Bird Lake.
 - B: Who drive you there?
 - A: Tom's mother.
 - B: Alright. But you be careful, you?
- you?
- 2 A: I need to go shopping.
 B: OK, I give you a lift.
 - A: That would be great. It take me long, so afterwards we have time to go for lunch.
 - B: That sounds wonderful!
- 3 A: There's something wrong with Rocky.
 - B: Oh, poor thing. I take him to the vet.
 - A: I go with you. He bark if I'm not there.
 - B: I hope he bite the vet!
- 4 A: I think I have a barbecue at the weekend.
 - B: That's a good idea. Who you invite?
 - A: I don't know yet. you help me make a list?
 - B: Of course.

- 2 Use the prompts and make sentences using will or be going to, as in the example.
- 1 A: Look at the little boy!
 - B: he/fall/swimming pool

 He's going to fall into the swimming pool.

- 2 A: It's cold in here.
 - B: I/turn on/heat
- 3 A: Mum, I'm hungry.
 - B: I/make/you/sandwich
- 4 A: What are Maggie's plans for the summer?
 - B: she/travel/Italy
- 5 A: Jimmy didn't study hard for his history exam.
 - B: he/not pass/it
- 6 A: I have a headache.
 - B: I/turn off/CD player
- 7 A: Dad, I don't feel well.
 - B: I/take/you/doctor
- 8 A: Are you coming to Maria's party?
 - B: yes/l/take/Jim/with me



3 Nancy and John are going on different holidays this summer. Look at the table and, in pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.

1	travel by car travel by plane	Nancy	John 🗸
2	bring swimming costume bring hiking boots	1) /
3	go with friends go with his family	1	/
4	stay at a hotel go camping	1	1

SA: Is Nancy going to travel by car?

SB: No, she isn't. She is going to travel by plane.

SA: Is John going to travel by car?

SB: Yes, he is.

4 Look at the pictures and use the verbs in the list to say what is going to happen, as in the example. have, play, cut, eat, wash, kick



1 Sara is going to have a baby.



2 He the ball.



3 Susie the flute.

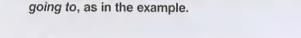


4 Dave the dishes.





5 Fill in the gaps with 'll or the correct form of be



- 1 A: The doctor won't be in tomorrow. B: I'll visit him today, then.
- 2 A: It's very cold in here.
 - B: Really? I close the window.
- 3 A: Can I watch TV?
- B: No, weleave soon. 4 A: Look at those dark clouds!
 - B: Oh no! It rain again!
- 5 A: We forgot to call the repairman.
 - B: That's okay. I call him tomorrow.
- 6 A: Why is Mary excited?
 - B: She spend the day at the sea.

Future Simple - Be going to - Present Continuous

- 6 George and Irene have decided to leave the city. Look at the prompts and say what they intend to do and what they have arranged to do, as in the example.
- hire movers/March 12 They are hiring movers on March 12.



sell their flat in the city



•	move to the country/March 12	-
	101011011111111111111111111111111111111	





buy a farm

get a puppy



 take their children to their new school/September 7





- have a house-warming party
- 7 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the present continuous.
- 1 The repairman (come) to fix the washing machine tomorrow.
- 2 A: I'm cold.
 - B: I (get) you an extra blanket.
- 3 (you/drive) me to the airport on Tuesday?
- 4 Rachel (fly) to the Bahamas next week.
- 5 My son (be) five in August.
- 7 (you/do) the washing-up please?
- 9 When

Conditionals Type 1

8 Match the prompts in column A to the ones in column B. Then, complete the dialogues below, as in the example.

Column A

Column B

- 1 a warm day tomorrow
- 2 go to Paris
- 3 finish your homework
- 4 don't feel well
- 5 earn a lot of money
- a see a doctor
- b buy a yacht
- c go to the beach
- d visit the Eiffel Tower
- e watch TV

	do if it's a v day tomorro	omorrow? o the beach.

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or future simple.



1	If Mark	(repair) the boat,
	we	(go) fishing.
2	When you	
	-	(read) you the letter.
3	When I	(grow) up, I
	(become) an astronaut.	
4	If she	(call) me, I
	(tell) her ti	ne news.
5	If he	(not/cook)
	dinner, we	(order) a pizza.
6	When Barbara	
		. (sing) Happy Birthday.
		1 0/ 11/



9 10	You (burn) yourself if you (not/be) careful. If Debbie (not/finish) late, she (do) the shopping. When Ann (graduate), she (travel) abroad. I (buy) you a magazine when I (come) home from work.	b c d e f	If David wins the lottery, he will buy a castle.
10	Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.		
2	A: Is Jack having dinner with us tonight? B: If he	1 2	Fill in the gaps with if or when and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
	B: If you (not/leave) right away, you (miss) your flight.		(not/pass) the exam tomorrow
4	A: Monica should call Gary. B: If she	6	I
	A: Do you know where Fay's Restaurant is? B: Yes. If you	7 8 9	(send) a fax. I am 18, my father (buy) me a car. (tell) Karen to give you a ring she wakes up. Jim (not/arrive) on time they will leave without him. You (catch) a cold you don't wear your coat.
11	Use the pictures and the prompts below to make sentences about what each person will do if they win the lottery, as in the example.		Revision: Units 1 - 5
Davi castl	Andrew/have his own restaurant C C Win the lottery d/buy a win the lottery e CALLIFORNIA T Laura/travel to the Caribbean to Beverly Hills	13 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Correct the mistakes, as in the example. What's she job?her What do you does in your free time? Next year we do travelling to Canada. A: I often watch TV in the evenings. B: Nor do I. Is Brussels really the good place for shoppers? It was nine o'clock at night and Dennis studied. Does John use to have a pet? This must be the bad hotel in the world.



9	What will she does if she final exams?	ne fails her		6	A Does		d? C Is
10	Tess aren't going to tal	ke driving		7	Charlie is	than Alex	
11	lessons. I think the weather will	to get colder	**********	,	A short		C shortest
12	soon. Jane isn't watering the	plants	***************************************	8	Is Los Angeles one cities in the world?	e of the	polluted
	yesterday afternoon. I'm look forward to see What was you doing at		1		A more	B much	C most
	last night? She doesn't want to go it raining.		e	9	I expect they A will call C are going to call	us around s B are calling	9 o'clock.
14	Match the questions to	the answers	5.	10	That be restaurant. She hate		the Mexican
1	What is Chris	a Yes, she	e has.		A must		C can
	doing right now? How much are	h Na aha		11	Carla was washing	the car	Tim was
2	these trainers?	b No, she	wasn t.		cutting the grass. A while	B before	C until
4	Is <i>Harrod</i> s in Paris? Do they always	c No, he	didn't.	12	you goin	g to the cinema	on Saturday
17.	have bacon and eggs for breakfast?	d Yes, the	ey are.		night? A Will	B Are	C Do
5	Did Jack use to have a pet?	e They're	£70.	13	A: I can't do this exe		
6	Are the Smiths buying a new car?				B: Don't worry, I A help		C will help
7	Has Sarah got	f No, the	y don't.	14	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ur boots, your fe	et
8	blonde hair? Was Jane asleep	g He's stu	udying Maths.		wet. A got	B will get	C getting
	when the phone rang?	h No, it is	n't.	15	l'Il help you clean th A if	B as	I get home. C when
15	Choose the correct ite	m.		16	A: Bill is younger th B: No, he isn't. He's		
1	Melanie is taller	Susan.			A old	B oldest	C older
		than	C from	17	He and	fell as he was	crossing the
2	Tom work f A doesn't B	or this compa isn't	any anymore. C don't		street. A slipping	B slips	C slipped
3	Janet to Sc A is flying B		esday. C are flying	18	Liza used to was 8 years old. A be	quite plur	mp when she
4	Sam often		seaside. C takes	19	She doesn't		
5	A: Terry loves reading			00			
	B: does Nan A Neither B	ncy. Nor	C So	20	The red sweatshirt is A nice	s not as as B nicest	C nicer



Some - Any

- We use some in the affirmative with countable nouns in the plural and uncountable nouns.
 I want some strawberries and some ice cream.
- We also use some for offers or requests.
 Would you like some orange juice? (offer)
 Can I have some milk, please? (request)
- We use any in the negative and interrogative form with countable nouns in the plural and uncountable nouns.

There isn't any salt left.

Have you got any biscuits?

Much - Many

 We use much and many in questions and negations.
 Much is followed by uncountable nouns and many is followed by plural countable nouns.
 Is there much sugar in the bag?

There isn't much milk in the carton.

Have you got many records?

She hasn't got many friends.

A Few / A Little

- We use a few (= not many, some) with plural countable nouns.
 - We've got a few eggs.
- We use a little (= not much, some) with uncountable nouns.
 I want a little orange juice.

Phrases of Quantity

 We use countable and uncountable nouns after phrases of quantity such as: a jar/bottle/piece/ loaf/cup/bar/glass/kilo/carton/bowl, etc.

Giving Advice - Should / Shouldn't

- We use should to say what the right/best thing to do is.
 - You **should** eat plenty of fruit and vegetables. (= It's a good idea)
- We use shouldn't to say what isn't the right/best thing to do.

You **shouldn't** eat junk food. (= It isn't a good idea)

Conditionals Type O

 Type 0 conditionals are used to express something which is always true. They are also used to talk about something which always happens as a result of something else. They are formed as follows:

If clause
If + present simple ⇒ present simple

If the temperature falls below 0°C, water turns into ice.

 In type 0 conditionals we can use when (= whenever) instead of if.
 If/When the sun shines, snow melts.

Time Words

- We do not use the future simple after the time words before, after, while, until, as soon as, and when. We use the present simple instead. I'll wait for you until you finish.
- (NOT: I'll wait for you until you'll finish.)
- When can be followed by future simple if it is used as a question word.

When will he arrive? (when = question word) I can't tell you when it will be ready.

(when = question word)

Please give me a call when you finish work. (when = time word)

Some - Any / Much - Many / A Few - A Little

- 1 Fill in the gaps with some or any.
- 1 A: Would you like tomato sauce on your spaghetti?
 - B: Yes, please.
- 2 A: Are there apricots in the fridge?
 - B: No, I'm afraid there aren't

- 3 A: Can I have cake, please? B: Of course you can.
- 4 A: We don't have apple juice.
- B: No, thank you.A: There isn'tice cream in the freezer.
- B: Are you sure? I thought we hadbread?
- B: Here you go.



2 Underline the correct word.



- A: Have we got everything we need for the salad?
- B: Let me see. Well, there are 1) some/any tomatoes, but there isn't 2) any/many cheese.
- A: How 3) many/much feta cheese do you need?
- B: Just 4) a little/a few. I need 5) some/a little olives, too.
- A: How 6) much/many olives do you need?
- B: Not 7) any/many. Just 8) a few/a little.
- A: Are there 9) any/much green peppers left?
- B: No. We haven't got 10) a little/any onions, either.
- A: Is there anything else you need?
- B: I almost forgot! We need 11) some/much bread and 12) a few/a little olive oil.
- A: Right! What's a salad without bread and olive oil?
- 3 Join the sentences in column A with one from column B using "A few" or "A little", as in the example.

How many sandwiches shall I make for the picnic? A few. Can I have cheese and tomato?

A few

A little

- a Do you want any sugar in your coffee?
- b Would you like mustard in your hamburger?
- c How much money have you got?
- d Can you stay a bit longer?
- e Did you find any dresses you liked?
- f Have we got any milk left?
- a Are there anv apples in the fridge?
- h How many sandwiches shall I for the make picnic?

- Can I have cheese and tomato?
- Then I'll have to leave and catch the bus.
- But none of them were my size.
- Can I have
- ketchup as well?
- I'll go to the shop and buy some more.
- I'm trying to lose weight.
- So let's not go anywhere very expensive.
- But not enough to make a pie.

4 Tom is asking his friend about what food he needs to buy. Use much or many to write his answers, as in the examples.



......

......

- 1 We've got some fish. How much have we got?
- 2 We haven't got many potatoes. How many do we need?
- 3 We need some oranges.
- 4 We've got some cheese.
- 5 We need some mushrooms.
- We haven't got any sausages.
- 7 We've got some ketchup.
- 8 We need some milk.
- We haven't got much butter.
- 10 We haven't got any eggs.
- 5 Fill in the gaps below with much or many.
- 1 A: How rice would you like?
 - B: Half a kilo, please.
- 2 A: Were there people at the party?
 - B: Oh, about twenty.
- 3 A: There isn't cat food left.
 - B: Okay, I'll pick some up on my way home.
- 4 A: Have you got any candles?
 - B: Not I'm afraid. Just two.
- 5 A: How does this dress cost, please?
 - B: £12.00.
- 6 A: Did you have toys when you were young?
 - B: Oh, yes! Too, actually.
- 7 A: How eggs do you need for the cake?
 - B: Not Just three.



Phrases of Quantity

- 6 Label the pictures with the words in the list, then use the words to fill in the gaps below.
 - a) bar, carton, slice, cup, bowl, glass, bottle, jar, bag, box



- - 7 Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

bar, carton, slices, cup, bowl, glass, bottle, jars, bag, box

- 1 A: How many of cheese would you like in your sandwich?
 - B: Oh, just two, please.

- 2 A: Do we need anything from the shops?
 - B: Yes, we need a of washing powder.
- 3 A: Mum, can I have a of chocolate, please?
 - B: No, we're going to have dinner soon.
- 4 A: I'm going to give Mrs Seers a few of home-made marmalade for the picnic.
- 5 A: Would you like a of wine with your dinner?
 - B: No, thank you.
- **6** A: Oh, how wonderful. A of fresh strawberries.
 - B: Yes, and I have some ice cream to go with them.
- 7 A: I'm tired.
 - B: Well, I'll make you a nice of hot chocolate before you go to bed.
- 8 A: Could you put this of orange juice in the fridge, please?
 - B: Of course.
- 9 A: Do we have enough flour for the cake?
 - B: No, I think we should get one more
- 10 A: Don't forget to take a of water with you to the beach.
 - B: I won't.

Giving Advice

8 Make sentences using should/shouldn't, as in the example.



- Wear sunblock all over your body and face.
- 2 Bring a beach umbrella or find a spot on the beach where there is shade.
- 3 Wear a hat as well as sunglasses.
- 4 Don't stay out in the sun from 11:00 - 3:00 when the sun is very strong.
- 5 Don't go swimming immediately after eating.
- 6 Don't swim far away from the shore.

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9	Fill in the gaps with sh	ould or shouldn't.	3	A:	If Jeff calls before/while	
4	Va., ant la	to of fault and constables		_	(leave), let me know.	
		ots of fruit and vegetables.			Alright.	
2		nk at least four glasses of	4	A:	We (have)	
	water per day.	1-11		-	after/while he (graduate)
		. talk with your mouth full.			That's a great idea!	
4		/." "You stay	5		You forgot to put petrol in the car a	
	at home and study."			B:	Oh, dear! I promise I	
		eat so much junk food.			it before/until I (g	go) to work
		light fires in forests.			tomorrow morning.	
7	We	keep our neighbourhoods	6	A:	(you/visit) us while
	clean.				when you (be	
8	You	be quiet in a library.		B:	Of course I will.	
		drive carelessly.	7	A:	1 (water)	the plants
		"He go to			when/while I (finish	
	a doctor."	9-1-		B:	OK.	, 5551
			8		Is your dog dangerous?	
Car	aditionals Tuno 0		U		No, it isn't. It only	(hark
UUI	nditionals Type O			٥.	when/before it	
						(See
10	Match column A to col	umn B.			a stranger.	
	A	В	5	il innen	Revision: Units 1 - 6	
E 100 110				-	HOTIOIN. OILIO 1 C	
1	When I walk past the	a it boils.				
	bakery		12	Tie	ck the correct sentences, as in the	example.
2	What colour do you	b she plays basketball	4	~1	There exen't enu terretore in the	
	get	with her friends.	1	a)	There aren't any tomatoes in the	
3	If the temperature of				fridge.	
Ĭ	water reaches 100°C,	c he takes an aspirin.		b)	There aren't some tomatoes in the	
Δ	When Mary has				fridge.	*************
7	some free time after	d people carry	2	a)	What does your brother looks like?	
	work	umbrellas.		b)	What does your brother look like?	*************
=			3	a)	Mary didn't used to live in Brighton	1
5	If you leave meat in	e when you mix yellow			Mary didn't use to live in Brighton.	
	the oven for a long	and blue?	4		The yellow jumper is much	
	time,			u,	cheaper than the red one.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
6	When Tom has a	f I always buy a		h)	The yellow jumper is more	*************
	headache,	chocolate croissant.		D)		
7	When it rains,		_	,	cheaper than the red one.	***************************************
		g it burns.	5	a)	I don't think the dog will attacks	
_		1			them.	*************
				b)	I don't think the dog will attack	
Tim	ne Words				them.	*************
1111	ic moins		6	a)	Ruby was holding a beautiful	
					bouquet of roses.	
11	Put the verbs in bracket	ets into the present simple		b)	Ruby was holding a beautifully	
	or the future simple a	and underline the correct		2)	bouquet of roses.	
	time word, as in the ex	ample.	7	۵)		
			7	a)	The kitchen tap was dripping all	
1	A: Can we start paintin			, ,	night long.	
	B: No. We'll paint.	(paint) it when/until I		b)	The kitchen tap drips all night	
					long.	
	buy (buy) some	paint.				
2		paint. (not/have) dinner	8	a)	When did the accident happened?	

B: Okay. I (not/be) late.



Present Perfect

A) Regular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have worked you have worked he has worked she has worked it has worked we have worked you have worked they have worked	I've worked you've worked he's worked she's worked it's worked we've worked you've worked they've worked	Have I worked? Have you worked? Has he worked? Has she worked? Has it worked? Have we worked? Have you worked? Have they worked?	I have not worked you have not worked he has not worked she has not worked it has not worked we have not worked you have not worked they have not worked	I haven't worked you haven't worked he hasn't worked she hasn't worked it hasn't worked we haven't worked you haven't worked they haven't worked

B) Irregular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form	=	Long form	Short form
I have bought you have bought he has bought she has bought it has bought we have bought you have bought they have bought	I've bought you've bought he's bought she's bought it's bought we've bought you've bought they've bought	Have I bought? Have you bought? Has he bought? Has she bought? Has it bought? Have we bought? Have you bought? Have they bought?	I have not bought you have not bought he has not bought she has not bought it has not bought we have not bought you have not bought they have not bought	I haven't bought you haven't bought he hasn't bought she hasn't bought it hasn't bought we haven't bought you haven't bought they haven't bought

Form

- We form the present perfect simple with the auxiliary verb have/has and the past participle. We form the past participle of regular verbs by adding -ed to the verb. play played, work worked
 We form the past participle of irregular verbs differently. buy bought, see seen
- We form questions by putting have/has before the subject. Has he bought a new car?
- We form negations by putting not between have/has and the past participle.
 He has not/hasn't bought a new car.

Use

We use the present perfect simple:

- for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because the
 action is more important. Tom has broken his arm.
- for actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present. Kim has been a chef since 1985.
- for actions which have recently finished and their results are visible in the present.
 "I have painted the kitchen. Doesn't it look nice?"
- to talk about an experience. They have travelled through Europe.

Time expressions used with the present perfect simple:

for, since, just, already, yet, lately, recently, so far, ever, etc.



- We use for to express duration. I have known Sue for ten years.
- We use since to state a starting point. She hasn't been to New York since 1992.
- We use just and already in affirmative sentences. She's already booked a table for two.
 I've just bought a new dress.
- We use yet in questions and negations. Has Jim fixed the car yet? They haven't cooked dinner yet.

Have gone (to) - Have been (to)

There are two ways to form the present perfect of the verb **go**: have **gone** and have been, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples below:

Thomas and Anne have gone to Lisbon. (They went to Lisbon some time ago and they are still there.) I have been to Lisbon. (I have visited Lisbon and have come back. I am not there now.)

Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

- We use the past simple for an action which happened at a stated time in the past or for an action which started and finished in the past. Fred graduated from university in 1997. Pauline went to the dentist three days ago.
- We use the present perfect simple for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past or for an action which started in the past and is still continuing in the present. Carol has joined the tennis club. He has been a teacher for twenty years.

Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have been doing	I've been doing	Have I been doing?	I have not been doing	I haven't been doing
you have been doing	you've been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not been doing	you haven't been doing
he has been doing	he's been doing	Has he been doing?	he has not been doing	he hasn't been doing
she has been doing	she's been doing	Has she been doing?	she has not been doing	she hasn't been doing
it has been doing	it's been doing	Has it been doing?	it has not been doing	it hasn't been doing
we have been doing	we've been doing	Have we been doing?	we have not been doing	we haven't been doing
you have been doing	you've been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not been doing	you haven't been doing
they have been doing	they've been doing	Have they been doing?	they have not been doing	they haven't been doing

Form

- We form the present perfect continuous with the auxiliary verb have/has, the past participle of the verb to be (been) and the main verb with the -ing. I have been working. She has been sleeping.
- We form questions by putting have/has before the subject. Have they been playing?
- We form negations by putting not between have/has and been. She has not/hasn't been reading.

Use

We use the present perfect continuous for:

- an action which started in the past and continues up to the present. She has been typing letters for three hours.
- an action which has recently finished and its result is evident now.
 They are tired. They have been working for nine hours.

Time Expressions used with the present perfect continuous:

for, since, all morning/afternoon/week/day, etc.



Present Perfect Simple

Match Column A to Column B, as in the example.

Column A Column B a five times this 1 Tom hasn't spoken <</p> morning. 2 Have you ever been b since I was 12 years 3 Sam has called me old. 4 How long have you c his homework. 5 I haven't seen my d to Lee for three years. grandmother e eaten dinner yet. 6 Jason has already finished f lived in Chicago? g failed an exam. 7 We are hungry because we haven't h to Singapore? 8 Molly is an excellent student and has never

- 2 Make short exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.
- The dog is barking. (you/take/for a walk)
 A: The dog is barking. Have you taken him for a walk?
 B: No, I haven't.
- 2 The food is burning. (you/turn off/oven)
- The flowers are dry. (Ann/water/them)

 The kitchen floor is dirty. (Scott/mop/it)
- 5 The baby is crying. (Carol/feed/her)

- 6 There isn't any milk. (Tim and Chris/do/shopping)
- 7 Mary is on the phone. (you/tell her/good news)

......

- 8 The fridge isn't working. (Sam/call/repairman)
- 9 Our guests are here. (Bill/set/the table)

Have gone to - Have been to

- 3 Fill in the gaps with have/has been or have/has gone.
- "Where are Mary and Steve?"
 "They to
 Cornwall for the weekend."
- 2 Tom and Ken to the football match.
- 3 "Are you going to Vienna for your holiday?"
 "No, I already to Vienna."
- 4 The Smiths to many European countries.
- 5 Your sister to the theatre tonight.
- 6 Dad to the supermarket. The fridge is full.
- 7 I have heard that London is a pretty city but I never there.
- 8 Marie to the shops. She should be home by 9:00.

For - Since - Just - Yet - Already

4 Fill in the gaps with since or for, as in the example.

1	for four years	6	Sunday morning
2	we had lunch	7	three weeks
3	one hour	8	this afternoon
4	I left school	9	five minutes
5	two months	10	she was a baby

- 5 Fill in the gaps with since or for.
- 1 I haven't been to the city October.2 Mary has been a nurse seven years.
- 3 We have been happier we moved to the country.
- 4 I haven't seen youages!
- 5 It has been extremely hot more than five days.
- 6 I haven't been to this park I was a child.
- 6 Underline the correct word, as in the example.
- 1 Has Carl painted the kitchen just/yet?
- 2 I have been waiting for the bus since/for thirty minutes.
- 3 Pete has already/since cleaned his room.
- 4 We have yet/just finished eating our dinner.



- 5 My parents have been living here since/for 1950.
- 6 Janet hasn't called me back yet/aiready.
- 7 Have they returned from their trip yet/already?
- 8 She hasn't seen her cousin for/just two years.
- 9 Mrs Topper has been working in the town library since/yet 1971.
- 10 They have just/for returned from their trip.
- 11 I have already/yet been to the post office.
- 12 Vanessa has been sleeping just/for two hours.

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

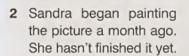
- 7 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.
- 1 A: Where's Peter?
 - B: He (just/leave) for work.
- 2 A: Why are you tired?
 - B: I (play) football.
- 3 A: Is Paul studying in his room?
 - B: Yes, he (study) since 4:00.
- 4 A: How is Jim?
 - B: I don't know. I (not/speak) to him since Monday.
- 5 A: Let's go out to eat tonight.
- 6 A: I'm going to the cinema.
 - B: Again! You(see) three films this week!
- 7 A: Has Diana lost weight?
- 8 A: Does Tom work at MLT Limited?
- 9 A: Do John and Andy live in Spain?
 - B: Yes, they(live) in Spain since 1987.
- 10 A: Have you finished the book that I lent you?
 - B: No, I (finish) it yet.

8 What have these people been doing? Make sentences using an appropriate verb in the present perfect continuous, as in the example.



 Richard started studying for tomorrow's exam four hours ago. He is still studying.

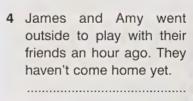
...Richard has been studying for four hours....







3 Tom went to the airport at 8:00. It is now 10:00 and he is still waiting for his flight.







5 The Moores set off for their trip at 7:00. It is 11:00 and they are still travelling.





6 Roger started playing the trumpet two hours ago. He is still playing it.

Menne	144
9	Ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.
1	Lisa / live / in this house / ten years. A: How long has Lisa been living in this house? B: She has been living in this house for ten years.
2	Frank / work / as a chef / two months
3	Julie / make / her own clothes / four years.
4	You / read / that book / since Monday.
5	Andrew / sleep / three hours.
6	Helen and Carla / cook / for the party / since 10 am

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect continuous.

7 Sue / decorate / the living room / two hours.

8 Bob / fix dishwasher / since this morning.

1	Tania
	for her piano recital all week. (practise)
2	English lessons
	for four years? (Jimmy/take)
3	How long
	children's books? (Jenny/write)
4	We flowers all afternoon. (plant)
5	Pamsince
	she was 17 years old. (drive)
6	
	TV all weekend? (Peter and Paul/watch)
7	It for two days. (rain)

They since 9:00

this morning. (shop)

11 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to make exchanges, as in the example.

1 Harold/proud 2 Grace	e/happy
catch his first fish graduate	from university
3	
3 Nancy/tired 4 Frank	« & Lisa excited
shop all day book tic	kets for Hawaii
5 Flora/smiling 6 Andy	
win the lottery bre	ak his leg
1 A: Why is Harold proud?	
B: Harold is proud because he first fish.	has caught his
2 A:	
B:	

	B:	
3	A:	

Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

12	Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple of	or
	the present perfect simple.	

1	A:	(you/ever/be)	to Paris	s?
	B:	Yes, we	(spend)	a
		month in Paris two years ago.		



	A: (you/see) Janice at the party? B: No, I (see) her for weeks.	2	A Are	ng shopping this	s afternoon? C Am
3	A: (Fred/visit) his grandparents in Italy? B: Yes, he(go) to Italy	3	"Karen doesn't like "Neither	Bill."	
	last summer to see them.		A do	B does	C is
4	A: I (eat) at Martin's Steak House	4	This puzzle is much	tha	n the last on
	last night — the food was delicious. B: That's my favourite restaurant. I		l did. A easy	B easiest	C easier
5	A: (eat) there many times. A: (Mum/speak) to Jim?	5	Patty the A was walking		
6	A:(Michael/buy) a CD player? B: No, he	6	If Angie finishes ea party.		_
	(not/save up) enough money yet.		A is	B will	C be
7	A:(you/buy) a dress for the wedding yet?	7	Would you like A a few	carrot jui B some	ce? C much
8	B: No, I	8	Has John finished c A just	ooking dinner . B since	C yet
	from work yet? B: No, she	9	Have you A been	to the new fur B visited	fair? C gone
10	tonight.	10	I work lat	e yesterday. B didn't	C does
13	Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple, present perfect continuous or the past simple.	11	What time do you A leave	work? B leaving	C leaves
	nn Baker 1)	12	She didn't A use	to go swimmi B used	ng. C using
196	aduate) from law school in 2 but she 2)ver/work) as a lawyer. She 3)	13	This scarf is not as . A cheaper	B cheapest	at one. C cheap
	(decide) to	14	Sarah will probably	us s	olve the
bec	ome a science fiction writer ause she always 4)(find) stories		problem. A helped	B helps	C help
	ut other planets fascinating. Ann 5)	15	At 8 am last Friday I A were	B was	ing the grass C did
elev mar	ren books. She 7) (receive) ny awards and one of her books 8)	15	Correct the mistake	s, as in the exa	mple.
mor	come) a best seller in 1975. For the last six (nths Ann 9) (work) on her latest (el which is about a young couple who travel to Pluto.	1 2	Susan love eating fr "Do you like he?" "Y		loves
_		3	"Did you saw Uncle park?		***************************************
	Revision: Units 1 - 7	4	She used to worked restaurant.	in a fast food	***************************************
			Aunt Dora will does		***************************************
14	Choose the correct item.	6	When my dog sees barked.	a cat, it	
1	Do you know Canadian people?	7	I've just broke my a	m.	***************************************
	A some B a little C many	8	Let's go before it wil	I get dark.	*************



Past Perfect Simple

Affirmative Long form Short form		Affirmative Interrogative		Negative	
			Long form	Short form	
I had bought you had bought he had bought she had bought it had bought we had bought you had bought they had bought	l'd bought you'd bought he'd bought she'd bought it'd bought we'd bought you'd bought they'd bought	Had I bought? Had you bought? Had he bought? Had she bought? Had it bought? Had we bought? Had you bought? Had they bought?	I had not bought you had not bought he had not bought she had not bought it had not bought we had not bought you had not bought they had not bought	I hadn't bought you hadn't bought he hadn't bought she hadn't bought it hadn't bought we hadn't bought you hadn't bought they hadn't bough	

Short answers

Had you/he/she/it bought	? < Yes, I/he/she it had. No, I/he/she/it hadn't.
Had we/they bought?	Yes, we/they had. No, we/they hadn't.

Form

- We form the past perfect simple with had and the past participle of the main verb.
 I had cleaned my room.
- We form questions by putting had before the subject. Had he arrived?, Had they bought a car?
- We form negations by putting not after had. He had not/hadn't watered the plants.
 They had not/hadn't won a prize.

Use

We use the past perfect simple:

- for an action which happened in the past before another past action. The action which happened earlier in the past is in the past perfect simple, and the action which happened later is in the past simple.
- as the past equivalent of the present perfect simple. That is, we use the past perfect simple for an action which started and finished in the past, but we use the present perfect simple for an action which started in the past and finished in the present. Greg wasn't at home. He had gone out. (Greg was out then.)
 Greg isn't at home. He has gone out. (Greg is out now.)

Time expressions used with the past perfect simple:

already, by the time, never, as soon as, just, after, when, before, etc.

Past Continuous vs Past Perfect Simple

- We use the past continuous for a past action which was in progress when it was interrupted by another action. He was watching TV when the phone rang.
- We use the past perfect simple for a past action which happened before another past action.
 They had booked a room before they went on holiday.



Past Perfect Simple

- 1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past perfect.

- They left the cinema after the film
-(end).
- 6 Did you like the cake
-(she/bake)? 7 He(hear)
- the song on the radio before he bought the CD.
- 8 They were tired because they (play) football.

- 2 Look at the things Michael had/hadn't done by the time he was seven. Put a tick (√) next to the things you had done and an (x) next to the things you hadn't done. Then make sentences. about you and Michael, as in the example.

	Michael	You
started school	1	
travelled by train	X	
learned how to read	1	
seen a lot of films	Х	

By the time Michael was 7 he had started schoolBy the time I was 7 I

- 3 Join the sentences using the words in brackets and putting the verbs into the correct tense, as in the example.
- 1 They watched TV. They finished their homework. (after)
 - ...They watched TV after they had finished their homework...
- 2 Jeff was 12 years old. He learned to speak English. (by the time)
- 3 Tim lived in London. He moved to Paris. (before)
- 4 Mum cooked dinner. I came home from school. (by the time)
- 5 She went to work. She had breakfast. (as soon as)

.....

- 6 Susan tried on many dresses. She decided to buy the green one. (after)
- 7 Jason failed his driving test three times. He finally got his licence. (before)
- 8 Wendy finished the washing-up. She played chess. (after)
- 4 Complete the sentences using a verb from the list below.

bake, snow, win, walk, rain, watch, forget, not sleep, not clean, borrow

- 1 The kitchen smelt delicious. Mum...had just baked... a cake.
- 2 The streets were wet.
 - It that morning.
- 3 Karen was locked out of her house.
- She to take her keys.
- 4 My sister was angry with me.

 Iher dress without asking.
- 5 Gary's shoes were dirty.
- He through mud. 6 The house was a mess.

- 8 Tom was exhausted.
 He well.
- 9 Helen was very frightened. She a horror film.
- 10 Alan bought a large house and an expensive car. He the lottery.



5 Fay's mother had to go away for a week. Look at the table below and ask and answer questions about what Fay had/hadn't done by the time her mother returned home.

water the plants	
feed the dog	
pay the electricity bill	×
visit her grandparents	
clean her room	× J
do the ironing	
go to the greengrocer's	× Significant of the second of
1 A:Had Fay watere B:Yes, she had	
_	
3 A:	
6	
6 A:	

Past Simple - Past Continuous - Past Perfect Simple

6	Put the verbs in bracket past continuous or past	ets into the past simple, perfect simple.
1	We 3)guest house and we (have) a great time to	you/do) at the weekend? (go) to a seaside resort. (stay) in a lovely 4) until someone 5) (steal) our motorcycle.
	A: Oh, my goodness! 6)
2	B: No, he 7)before the police 8)	(they/catch) the thief? (drive) away (arrive). (crash) my car last night.
	B: Oh, dear! How 10) .	
	A: Well, I 11)	you/manage) to do that? (drive) down Ford c) (run) in
	Street when a cat 12 front of my car.) (run) in
	B: What 13)	(happen) next?
	A: I 14)(turn) too quickly an	d hit a post.
	B: And the cat? A: Oh, it 15)	
0	(;	already/climb) up a tree.
3	this morning! Bob!	(run into)
	B: Really? Where?	(drive) to the office
		(drive) to the office (see) him waiting for
	the bus. B: 19)	(you/give) him a lift?
7	Match Column A to Co sentences.	olumn B to make correct
	Column A	Column B
1	She had finished cooking dinner	already left the
2	After Bob had packed his suitcase	classroom. b until he had completed his
3	By the time the bell rang	project.
4	He didn't stop working	airport d when the guests arrived
5	The plane had just left	e he called a taxi to take him to the



....

........

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect, past continuous or past simple, as in the example.



1 He ...was making... (make) copies when the photocopier ...broke down... (break down)



2 He (pay) the taxi driver as soon as they (arrive).



3 He (walk) down the street when his mobile phone (ring).





- 9 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past perfect.

1	When I (come) home from work
	(forget) to turn off the iron.
2	1 (want) to do some shopping but
	when I (get) into the car I
	(notice) that I
	(not/put) petrol in the tank.
3	Tom (go) for a walk after he
	(watch) the news.
4	I (start) working at the National Bank
	after I (graduate) from university.
5	Tania(just/mop)
	the floor when her son
	(spill) milk all over it.
	1 1

- 10 Underline the correct word(s).
 - 1 I arrived/was arriving at the airport on time.
- 2 She was finishing/had finished her homework before she went to bed.
- 3 He swept/was sweeping the veranda when the doorbell rang.
- 4 Jack had brushed/was brushing his teeth before the water was cut off.
- 5 Sally ate/had eaten lunch before she went shopping.
- 6 He was having/had coffee with some friends when he heard the news.
- 7 He cut his finger as he was slicing/had sliced the bread.
- 8 I was fixing the car when I heard/had heard someone calling for help.

Revision: Units 1 - 8

- 11 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.
 - 1 a) They're moving to the country next month.
 - b) They move to the country next month.
 - 2 a) Adam used drive a motorcycle.
 - Adam used to drive a motorcycle.
 - 3 a) He can't be his father. He's only five years older than him.
 - b) He can be his father. He's only five years older than him.
 - 4 a) Eddie was making a sandwich when the phone was ringing.
 - b) Eddie was making a sandwich when the phone rang.
 - 5 a) His watch is the most expensive of all.
 - b) His watch is the more expensive of all.
- 6 a) They have gone to Vienna twice.
 - b) They have been to Vienna twice.
- 7 a) I saw Maria when I go to Rome.
 - b) I will see Maria when I go to Rome.
- 8 a) Would you like a little cereal for breakfast?
 - b) Would you like a few cereal for breakfast?



The Passive: to be + past participle

Form

We form the passive with the verb to be and the past participle of the main verb.

	Active	Passive	
present simple:	He feeds the dog twice a day.	The dog is fed twice a day.	
past simple:	He fed the dog yesterday.	The dog was fed yesterday.	
present perfect simple:	He has fed the dog.	The dog has been fed.	
future simple:	He will feed the dog.	The dog will be fed.	
modal:	He should feed the dog.	The dog should be fed.	

- We form questions by putting the verb to be before the subject. Is this car made in Japan?
- We form negations with the word not. His bicycle was not/wasn't stolen last night.

Turning from Active into Passive

- To turn a sentence from the active into the passive:
 - a) The object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence.
 - b) The active verb changes into a passive form.
 - c) The subject of the active sentence becomes the agent.

4.0711/5	subject	verb	object	
ACTIVE	Susan	made	a cake.	
	-	><		
	subject	verb	agent	
PASSIVE	A cake	was made	by Susan.	

- Only the verbs that take an object can be turned into the passive.
 - Tom watered the plants. The plants were watered by Tom. But: It is raining today. (This sentence cannot be turned into the passive because the verb does not take an object.)
- When the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: people, one, someone/ somebody, they, he, etc., the agent is often omitted in the passive sentence.
 - Someone will feed the dog. ⇒ The dog will be fed.

- Object pronouns (me, you, him, etc) become subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc) in the passive.
 She gave me some money. I was given some money.
- When the verb of the active sentence is followed by a preposition, the preposition is kept in the passive sentence as well.
 - Someone **broke into** our house last night. → Our house **was broken into** last night.

Use

- We use the passive when we want to show that the action of the verb is more important than the agent (i.e. the person or thing doing or causing the action). The agent is introduced with the preposition by and is mentioned only when it is important or needs to be stated. Oliver Twist was written by Charles Dickens.
- The agent is not mentioned when:
 - a it is unknown. His car was stolen last night. (We don't know who stole his car.)
 - **b** it is unimportant. Breakfast will be served at 7.30. (the agent is unimportant.)
 - c it is obvious from the context. He has been arrested. (it is obvious who arrested him the police)

Too - Enough

Too goes before adjectives and adverbs. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than
enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.

too + adjective/adverb + to -infinitive

Bob is too short to become a basketball player. She talks too softly for me to hear her.

• Enough goes before nouns but after adjectives or adverbs. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed.

adjective/adverb + enough }

+ to -infinitive

enough + noun

The dog is gentle enough to play with.

We've got enough eggs to make an omelette.

q:		27%			
п	hà	ш	пее	ш	ю
п	ш	P	ass	ш	ш
٠	110		400		-

- 1 Rewrite the sentences below in the passive, as in the example.
- 1 Someone will meet you at the airport....You will be met at the airport....

2 He hasn't watered the plants.

-
- 3 George and Sarah arranged a fantastic party.
- 4 The mechanic hasn't repaired the car.
- 5 They feed the animals twice a day.
- 6 Sam will fix the roof.
- 7 Cherry Lane launched the new menswear line.
- 8 Claire designed the red dress.
- 9 The clown will entertain the children.
- 10 He has mended the puncture.
- 2 Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.

.....

- 1 A: Have they delivered your new sofa yet?
- 2 A: Is your house old?
 - B: Yes, it's quite old. It(build) in 1920.

- 3 A: That's a beautiful watch.
 - B: Thank you. It (give) to me for Christmas.
- 4 A: When will I get my money?
 - B: It(put) in the bank tomorrow morning.
- 5 A: Are the Musical Notes a good band?
- 6 A: Did Shakespeare write Wuthering Heights?
 - B: No, of course not. Wuthering Heights (write) by Emily Brönte.
- 7 A: What will happen to the old town library?
 - B: It (tear down) at the end of the month.
- 8 A: Do you do the housework?
- 3 Fill in the gaps with is, was, has or will, as in the example.
- 1 He ...was... asked to open the window.
- 2 The metro be finished early next year.
- 3 The shopping done every Friday.
- 4 The telephone been repaired.
- 5 The office redecorated last week.
- 6 She been asked to leave.
- 7 The new shop be opened tomorrow.
- 8 When I was in high school the history class taught by Mr Allen.
- 9 The building destroyed in the flood.
- 10 The thief been caught by the police.



4	Use the prompts to make sentences in the passive, as in the example.	6	rewrite the se	e pictures to the	
1	9,		example.		
2	The ironing is shared by Suzanne and David the house/clean/next weekend		F		Anna.
3	the fence/paint/last Tuesday				
4	the invitations/just/send		a Sir Alexander Fleming	b eggs	c a kettle
5	the stolen painting/not find/yet		1		
6			(a)	8	
7	the doctor/already/call				
8	the washing-up/do/Joseph/every night	<u> </u>	d endangered species	e a frying pan	f Charlie Chaplin
5	Using the passive voice, expand the signs, notices and advertisements in the table to fill in the gaps in the sentences below, as in the example.				
A	BREAKFAST SERVED 6 AM - 11 AM	9	rockets	h architects	•
	B ENGLISH TEACHERS WANTED C VOLUNTEERS NEEDED	1 (c We boil wateWater is boil He discovere	iled in it/a kettle	
D	STORE CLOSED E SPEED CHECKED BY RADAR	3		ise them to travel	in space in th
1	Sunnyside Diner every morning.	4	They design	***************************************	
2		5		ed thousands of pe	•
3	Hospital for weekends.	6	You can fry c	hips in it.	
4	leading from Providence to Boston.	7		ave these animals.	

8

Hens lays them.

..... at the International

Language School for the next school year.



7 The Simpsons have bought a house and have decorated the living-room. Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences in the passive, as in the example.



- 1 A: Did they paint the walls?
 B: walls/paint/a week ago
- ...Yes. The walls were painted a week ago....

 2 A: Have they ordered curtains yet?
 - B: No. Curtains/not order/yet
- 3 A: Will they build a fireplace?
 - B: Yes. A fireplace/build/next week
- 4 A: Did they buy a new sofa?
 - B: Yes. A new sofa/buy/last month
- 5 A: Have they hung any pictures on the walls?
 - B: Yes. Pictures/hung/on the walls/already
- 6 A: Did they put up the shelves?
 - B: Yes. Shelves/put up/yesterday
- 7 A: Have they laid the carpets yet?
 - B: No. The carpets/not laid/yet
- 8 A: Did they hang the chandelier?
 - B: No. The chandelier/hang/on Tuesday

.....

8 Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.



One of the most famous bridges in North America is the George Washington Bridge. It 1) (name) after the first American president and the states of New York and New Jersey 2) (connect) by it. The bridge 3) (design) by Othmar H. Amman, a Swiss-born engineer and it 4) (complete) in 1931. It 5) (make) so that cars could travel more quickly and easily to and from the two states. In 1962, a lower deck with more traffic lanes and a modern bus terminal 6) (add). On the New York side, one of the towers of the bridge 7) (build) on land whereas on the New Jersey side, the other tower 8) (place) in the Hudson River. It is worth crossing the bridge because the incredible New York skyline 9) (can/see) from there.

9 Read the newspaper article and fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets using the passive.

Earthquake Hits Whiterose

Whiterose's city centre 1)
(seriously/damage) yesterday morning when it
2) (hit) by an earthquake measuring
6.2 on the Richter scale. Fifty people 3)
(injure) and more than two hundred 4)
(trap) under debris since 10 am. It 5)
(believe) by experts that another earthquake may
strike the area again in the near future. The local
council announced this afternoon that money 6)
(give) to help those in need. Any donations to
charitable organisations 7)
(collect) by Mrs Randall on Monday from 9:00 - 5:00.



10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

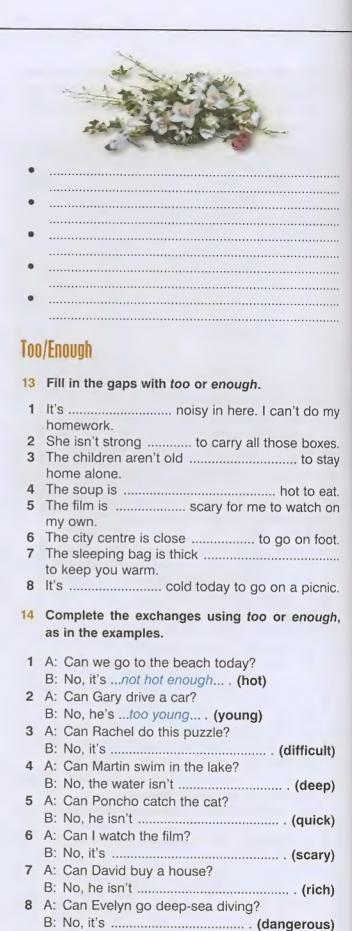
1	The fire have been put out.	has
2	Her latest book can found at many	
	bookshops.	*************
3	The house cleaned every Friday.	***************
4	My favourite song sung by Elton	
	John.	*************
5	You will invited to our wedding.	**************
	The ironing haven't been done.	***************
	The car were serviced a week ago.	***************************************
	Gifts is always given at Christmas.	
	Many new houses will built in my	
	street next year.	**************
0	This sweater knitted by my mother.	

11 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

- 1	rney will	paint the office next week.
	be	The officewill be painted next
		week.
2	She hasn	't posted the letters yet.
	been	The letters yet
3	Doctors to	reat sick people.
	are	Sick people by doctors
4	We shoul	dn't keep animals in cages.
	be	Animals
		in cages.
5	A famous	professor will visit our city in the summer
	be	Our cityby
		a famous professor in the summer.
6	Susie bak	red a delicious lemon pie.
	was	A delicious lemon pie
		by Susie
7	Someboo	y stole my father's car yesterday.
	was	My father's car
		yesterday
8	We make	yoghurt from milk.
	is	Yoghurt
		from milk.

12 Rewrite the following sentences about the preparations for Julie's wedding in the passive, as in the example.

She booked the church two months ago. She has already sent out the invitations and has ordered the cake. She hasn't picked up the wedding dress yet. She will pick it up on Friday. The florist will deliver the flowers on Saturday morning. The hairdresser will style her hair right before the wedding.





15	Match	column	At	0 0	olumn	B.
100	171010011	COIGIIIII	~ .		Olulliii	-

Α

В

- 1 Jim isn't fit enough,
- The Porsche is too expensive
- 3 The film was too boring
- 4 These boots aren't warm enough
- 5 The weather isn't windy enough
- 6 The questions were too difficult
- 7 David isn't brave enough
- 8 I'm too tired

A going

- a for me to wear in the winter.
- b to go sailing.
- c for me to buy.
- d to go shopping today.
- e to win the race.
- f to go into the haunted house.
- a for the children to watch.
- h for the students to answer.

9	Margo	to	be	а	ballerina	but	now	she'	S
	a dance instructor								
	A use		В	us	ed	С	uses		

- 10 | go to the library this morning. A didn't B haven't C don't
- 11 Leslie is taller than her sister. A much B more C most
- 12 "Around the World in 80 days" was by Jules Verne. A wrote B written C write
- 13 Did you to the theatre with Helen last night? A went

B gone

C go

- 14 Has he ever to Disneyland?
- A been B gone
- 15 She has been a film director she was 25 years old. A for B since C ever
- 16 We had already to bed by the time they came back. A gone B went C go
- 17 She hasn't hung her clothes in the wardrobe
 - A already B just C yet
- 18 How long have they waiting for you? A be B being C been
- 19 I'd like fresh tomato juice, please. A a few B some C much
- 20 If it's chilly, we home. A will stay B have stayed C stay
- 21 John is an excellent pianist. He practise hard. A can't B must C will
- 22 This book is not as as the one you gave me.
 - A exciting B more exciting C most exciting
- 23 Have you ever your leg? A break C broken **B** broke

Revision: Units 1 - 9

- 16 Choose the correct item.
- 1 Amanda the laundry while Peter was cooking lunch. A doing B was doing C is doing
- Ellen cycling to work when it started to rain? A Was B Were C Did
- 3 What time does the boat to Sicily?
- A leaves B leave C leaving
- 4 Jim a book at the moment. A is reading B was reading C reads
- 5 Ann has reserved her train ticket. A yet B since C already
- 6 Ed been a plumber since 1995.
- A has B have C have had
- 7 Your brother you with the washing-up. A helping B will help C help
- 8 Steve to buy a new computer next week.
 - B is going C goes



The Imperative

• The imperative is formed with the verb without a subject.

Open the door!

The negative imperative is formed with **do not/don't** and the verb.

Don't touch that!

The imperative refers to the second person singular and plural.

- We use the imperative to:
 - give orders: Write your name here.
 - give instructions: Take a deep breath.
 - offer something: Have some tea.
 - make a request: Be quiet, please.

Note: We usually add the word **please** at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

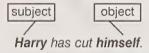
Reflexive Pronouns

Subject pronouns Reflexive pronouns

l you he she it	myself yourself himself herself itself
we	ourselves yourselves
you they	themselves

We use reflexive pronouns:

 with verbs such as behave, burn, cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce, kill, look at, teach, etc when the subject and the object of the verb refer to the same person.



Might/Could

We use **might/could** to express possibility. "Where's Sarah?" "She **might/could** be at the beach." (Perhaps she's at the beach.)

Must - Have to

 We use must and have to to express obligation and necessity.

You must stay in bed.

I have to go to the post office.

- Must can only be used in the present tense. We use have to to form all the other tenses.
 I'll have to work on Saturday.
 She had to stay in bed.
- We use must/mustn't to give strong advice.
 You must see a doctor right away.
 You mustn't eat too many sweets.
- We also use mustn't to express prohibition.
 You mustn't park here. (= You aren't allowed to park here; it's against the rules.)
- We use don't/doesn't have to to express lack of necessity.
 - You don't have to buy any oranges. We've got plenty.
- The past forms of have to and don't have to are had to and didn't have to.

When I was your age I had to walk to school! We didn't have to learn a foreign language when we were students.

Can - Be allowed to

 We use can to ask for or give permission and can't to refuse permission.

"Can I watch TV?" "Of course, you can." I'm afraid you can't take pictures.

 We use be allowed to to ask for, give or refuse permission. The permission, however, does not depend on the speaker.

Am I allowed to park my motorcycle here? (What is the law?)

You aren't allowed to take photographs in the museum.

Could - Couldn't

- Could and couldn't are the past forms of can and can't.
 - I could go to bed late when I was 17 but I couldn't drink wine.

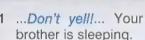


The Imperative

1 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list using the correct form of the imperative, as in the example.

yell, bring, raise, leave, try, type, be, pick







your name.



3your schoolbags on the steps! Someone might fall over them.



your hand if you have a question.



You might fall.



frisbee, boy.



flowers! The gardener will get angry.



8this T-shirt on. Blue suits you.

Reflexive pronouns

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct reflexive pronoun.



1 She had to do all the work by



2 He taughthow to use a computer.



3 Next time you should take better care of



4 Tom can't do his maths homework by





6 Mary and Ted enjoyed at the party.

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronoun.
- 1 A: That's a beautiful painting. Where did you get it?

B: I painted it 1)

A: What! You painted that 2)!
I didn't know you could paint.

B: My mother is a painter. She taught 3)how to paint and she also taught me.

2 A: You've got a lovely house.

B: Thank you. Vanessa and I designed it

A: Did you design Susie and Jenny's room too?

B: No, the girls designed and decorated it 2)



Might/Could

4 Match column A to column B, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.



- 1 Tell someone where you are travelling to.
- 2 Have some of the local currency with you.
- 3 Reserve a hotel room before you leave.
- 4 Don't take any valuables with you.
- 5 Always carry your passport with you.

- a You could have trouble finding a place to stay.
- **b** Someone might steal them or you might lose them.
- c You might have to prove your identity.
- **d** They might need to contact you.
- You might not find banks open when you arrive.

SA: Tell someone where you are travelling to.

SB: Why?

SA: They might need to contact you.

Must - Have to

- 5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of have to or don't have to.
- 1 You do the shopping. I went to the supermarket this morning.
- 2 John do his homework first. Then he can watch TV.
- 3 I clean my room every Saturday.
- 4 Susan is ill today. She go to school.
- 5 They work on Sundays. The shop is closed.
- 6 I take the dog for a walk every morning.
- 8 Brian come with us. He can stay at home.
- 9 We be at the theatre at 8 o'clock.
- 10 Sally catch the bus to work. She has a car.

6 Look at the rules and guidelines for waiters in the table below. Tick the correct column, then make sentences, as in the example.

Waiters	must	mustn't	don't have to
be polite to customers	1		
know all the dishes on the menu			
be slow with the customer's order			
be very tall			
forget what the customer ordered			
make sure the customer is satisfied			
be good cooks			

...Waiters must be polite to customers....

- 7 Look at the prompts and make sentences using must, mustn't or don't have to, as in the examples.
- 1 you/be/quiet/in the library You must be quiet in the library.
- 2 you/do/the ironing I/do/it/yesterday You don't have to do the ironing. I did it yesterday.
- 3 you/smoke/in a hospital it/not be/allowed
- 4 Sara/study/hard she/have/a test/tomorrow
- 5 we/go/to bed early it/be/Sunday tomorrow
- 6 you/talk/to strangers it/not be/safe
- 7 you/eat/fatty foods it/be/unhealthy



Can	- Be allowed to - Could/C	Could	n't			1	A:	Did you have to wake up early to milk cows?	the
8	Use the prompts to make the example.	shor	t dialo	gues	, as in		B:	Yes, we did. We had to wake up early to the cows	mill
1	I play loud music? (be of SA: Can I play loud music SB: No, you aren't allowe	?		and m	usic		B:		
2	You have to be quiet we eat in the classroom? (eat in the cafeteria)								
	L stale and billion on Alex					5	A:		
3	I ride my bike on the grass? (ride your bike somewhere else)								
4	the dog come into the h					7	A:		
5	I leave my luggage I					8	A:		
	cloakroom)								
6	we wear high-heeled sh	oes?	(wear	flat s	shoes)	1		Revision: Units 1 - 10	
7						10	Tic	ck the correct sentence, as in the example	€.
						1		Tim and Sandra look for a new house Tim and Sandra are looking for a new	
9	Mr Cropper spoke to his on a farm when he was you and prompts below as	oung	Look	at the	e table		b)	I used to work in a restaurant	
	questions, as in the exam	ple.						"So does Mary." "Susan loves listening to music."	
		Omos	couldn't	had to	have to	4	a)	"Neither does Mary." Rob comes always to work on time	
1	wake up early to milk the cows			/		5	a)	Rob always comes to work on time Lesley is as taller as Molly	
2	play in the fields until very late at night go horseback riding	1				6		Lesley is as tall as Molly She was reading a book when someone called her name	
4	alone				1	7	ŕ	She was reading a book when someone was calling her name	
5	swim in the lake - it was too cold		1			7	·	When it's cold outside, people wear jackets When it's cold outside, people will	
7	get our water from a well buy eggs - we had our own hens			/		8		wear jackets Have you ever gone to San Francisco?	
8	make bonfires in the summer	1			A dead of the second trans		b)	Have you ever been to San Francisco?	



Conditionals Type 2

 Conditionals Type 2 express an imaginary or improbable situation which is unlikely to happen in the present or future. They are formed as follows:

if - clause
If + past simple

main clause

would/could/might + bare infinitive

If I had more free time, I would take up basketball. (I don't have much free time now, so it is unlikely that I will take up basketball. - improbable situation)

- We can use were instead of was for all persons.
 If I were rich, I would travel around the world.
- We use if I were you ... when we want to give advice.
 If I were you, I would stop eating junk food.

Conditionals Type 2

1	Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, as in the example.
1	If someoneplayed (play) loud music late at night, I would complain.
2	If Tom won the lottery, he
3	If she (study) harder, she would do better in her exams.
4	If I (buy) this jacket for you, would you wear it?
5	If the team (try) harder, they would win the championship.
6	If Bill drove to work, he
7	If I (be) you, I would buy her a scarf.
8	If we moved house, I
9	If Julie (have) time, she would learn how to type.
10	(not/order) from the
4.4	Chinese restaurant all the time.
11	If Tom (be) taller, he would

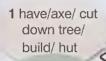
become a basketball player.

12 If my father was a baker, we (eat) fresh croissants every day.

2	Look at the prompts below and use them to make sentences, as in the example.
1	repair my bicycle ⇒ ride itIf I repaired my bicycle, I could ride it
2	exercise more often ➡ be fit
3	get lost ⇒ ask for help
4	find somewhere better to live ⇒ move house
5	buy a camera ⇒ take pictures
6	travel to New York ⇒ visit the Statue of Liberty
7	go camping ⇒ take my sleeping bag
8	need money ⇒ ask my parents
9	won £1,000,000 ⇒ stop working
10	it be cold ⇒ wear my coat
11	break arm ⇒ go to hospital
12	have a dog ⇒ name it Irma
13	have a big garden ⇒ have barbecues every weekend
14	know how to drive ⇒ buy a car



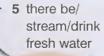
3 Rob Cruise is shipwrecked on a deserted island. Look at the prompts and expand them to write Type 2 Conditional sentences, as in the example.



2 have matches/ make a fire

3 have/radio/ call for help

4 have/boat/ get off/island



- 6 have/fishing rod/catch fish
- 7 have scissors / cut my hair
- 8 have/razor/ shave my beard

1	If I had	an	axe,	1	would	cut	down	a	tree	and	build	
	a hut											

~	***************************************
3	
4	
5	
6	***************************************
7	

4 Look at the pictures and the prompts and ask and answer questions, as in the example.





5 Complete the sentences below about yourself.

1	If I studied harder,
2	If I went to the supermarket,
3	If I was older,
4	If I was ill,
5	If I lived near the sea,
6	If I visited my parents,
7	If I spoke Spanish fluently,
8	If my favourite football team won the
	championship



- 6 Rewrite the sentences below, as in the example.
- 1 I won't buy it. I don't have enough money. ... If I had enough money, I would buy it....
- 2 She won't call you because she doesn't have your phone number.
- 3 I won't make my bed. I don't have time.
- 4 He won't go to the theatre because he doesn't like plays.

.....

- 5 I won't watch it. I don't enjoy watching horror films.
- 7 Look at the sentences below, then offer solutions, as in the example.

......

- 1 I don't feel well. (see a doctor)
 ...If I were you, I would see a doctor.....
- 2 I'm tired. (go to bed early)
- 3 I don't have any money. (get a job)
- 4 I'm hungry. (make a sandwich)
- 5 I need to lose some weight. (join a gym)
- 6 I want to learn French. (take French lessons)
- 7 My CD player has broken. (call the repairman)
- 8 I'm bored. (go for a walk)
- 8 Using the prompts from the list below complete the sentences, as in the example.

make a pizza, grow her own vegetables, go on a picnic, go roller-blading, send an e-mail to his friend, go skiing, play hockey, drive to the office



1 I am not hungry. If I was hungry, ...I would make a pizza....

2 Jenny is at school.

If she wasn't at school,



3 Steven doesn't have a computer. If Steven had a computer,

...........

4 Judy lives in a big city.
If she lived in a small town,





5 It doesn't snow where Rob lives. If it snowed where Rob lives,

6 Mr Barry takes the bus to his office every day. If he owned a car,





7 Laura works every day. If she took a day off,

8 They don't know how to ice-skate. If they knew how to ice-skate,



9	Match	Column	Α	to	Column	В,	to	make
	senten	ces.						

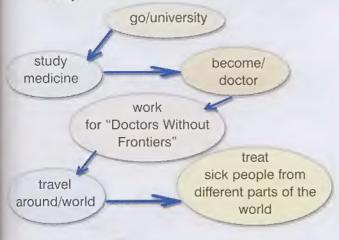
A

В

- 1 If she ate a lot,-
- 2 If John slept more,
- 3 If we went to the beach,
- 4 If Sara learned Polish.
- 5 If I had free time.
- 6 If Carl bought a car,
- 7 If Michelle travelled to Scotland,
- 8 If she drank some water,
- 9 If we cleaned the house,
- 10 If they were bored,

- a we would build a sandcastle.
- b I would take painting lessons.
- c she wouldn't be thirsty.
- d they would go to the circus.
- e he could drive to work.
- f she could be overweight.
- g it wouldn't be dirty.
- h he wouldn't be tired.
- i she would travel to Warsaw.
- j she would visit Loch Ness.

Follow the arrows and make sentences, as in the example.



...If I went to university, I would study medicine....

Revision: Units 1 - 11

- 11 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.
- 1 Look at the magician. He's ot to do ... going... a trick.
- 2 Mrs Richards are not a farmer.
- 3 Gary use to play a lot of video games.
- 4 How did you burn you?

- 5 Linda was drink a cup of tea when the cat scratched her.
- **6** The swimming pool be cleaned every month.
- 8 Annie was scared when the lights go
- 9 They are leave for Paris on Tuesday.
- 10 The telephone has invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
- 12 Choose the correct item.
- 1 What time does Ann chemistry?

 A have B has C had
- 2 Jane painting the kitchen yesterday afternoon.
- A isn't B were C wasn't
- 3 How bread is there in the bread basket?

 A many

 B much

 C some
- 4 Ken already finished the ironing when I got home.A has B will C had
- A has B will C had

 5you have to wear a uniform when you
- were a student?

 A Do B Did C Does
- 6 Is the Pacific the ocean in the world?

 A larger

 B large

 C largest
- 7 When I graduate from university, I start working at my father's company.
 - A will B am C have
- 8 Have you ever your leg?
 A broke
 B broken
 C break
- 9 "Who was Frankenstein by?" "Mary Shelley."
 - A written B wrote C write
- There isn't petrol in the car to go for a drive.A tooB enoughC many
- 11 What the Eiffel Tower made of?

 A has

 B be

 C is



Describing Location

To describe the location of a place we can use the following phrases: ... is situated/located in the east/west/south-east, etc of; on the north/south/south-west coast of, etc; in the heart/centre of ...
 Vancouver is situated on the west coast of Canada. The art gallery is located in the heart of the city.

Relative Pronouns

 Relative pronouns (who, which, etc) introduce relative clauses. We use relative clauses to identify the noun in the main clause.
 I met a woman. She's from France.
 I met a woman who is from France.

relative clause (The relative clause identifies which woman we are talking about.)

- We use who to refer to people.
 A porter is someone who carries luggage.
- We use which to refer to objects or animals.
 A clock is something which shows the time.

Relative Adverbs

We use where to refer to place.
 This is the hotel where we spent our holidays.

Some - Any - No

- We use some, any, and no with uncountable nouns (cheese, coffee, etc) and plural countable nouns (houses, eggs, etc)
 some cheese, some houses
- Some means a little or a few. We normally use some in positive statements.
 She's got some bread. (= a little)
 She's got some pencils. (= a few)
- We can also use some in questions to make offers, requests, or when we expect a positive answer.

Would you like some more orange juice? (offer)

 We use any in questions and not any in negations.

Have you got any milk? No, I haven't got any sugar. We can use no instead of not any in negations.
 They haven't got any money.
 They've got no money.

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Countable/ Uncountable	some	any	not any/no

Someone/Something/Somewhere

- Someone/Somebody (a person), something (a thing) and somewhere (in/to/at a place) are used in positive statements.
 There is someone in the kitchen.
- Anyone/anybody, anything and anywhere are used in questions and negations.
 Is there anything in the box?
 There isn't anybody in the room.
- No one/nobody, nothing and nowhere can be used in negations instead of not anyone/ anybody, not anything and not anywhere. There isn't anybody in the garden.
 There is nobody in the garden.

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
People	someone	anyone	not anyone/ no one not anybody/ nobody
Things	something	anything	not anything/ nothing
Places	somewhere	anywhere	not anywhere/ nowhere

Who?	someone/anyone/no one somebody/anybody/nobody
What?	something/anything/nothing
Where?	somewhere/anywhere/nowhere



Describing Location

1 Look at the map and using the phrases in the list, say where the following cities/towns are located, as in the example.

on the east coast of, in the north-west of, on the south coast of, on the north-east coast of, in the heart of, in the south-west of, on the south-east coast of



- Valencia is located on the south-east coast of Spain.
 Madrid

Relative Pronouns/Adverbs

2 First match the jobs to the pictures, then use the prompts to make sentences with who, as in the example.

teacher, painter, photographer, tailor, doctor, carpenter







234567

...teacher...







- teach children
- · take care of sick people
- paint portraits
- take pictures
- makes clothes
- make things from wood

1	A teacher is someone who teaches children.
2	
~	

- 3 Match the objects to their uses and then make sentences using which, as in the example.
- a) shelters you from the rain
- b) cuts things
- c) you hang clothes on
- d) puts out fire
- e) you take pictures with
- f) keeps you cool
- g) you measure things with
- h) you eat your soup with



A camera is something which you take pictures with	i.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	



4 Fill in the gaps with who, which, or where.

CLEARVIEW CAMPSITE

Clearview Campsite, 1) is located on beautiful Beaver Lake, is the ideal place for people 2) want a peaceful holiday close to nature. The campsite, 3) has over 70 tent sites and 50 caravans for hire, is three miles

away from Fairton. Each caravan, 4) can sleep up to six people, has a kitchen, shower, toilet, electricity and hot and cold running water. Clearview Campsite also has bathrooms on the campsite 5) campers can take hot showers and wash clothes. The "Beaver Lake Restaurant" is a place 6) you can eat some of the most delicious fresh fish in the country. For those of you 7) love camping and want to experience a different type of holiday, Clearview Campsite is the perfect choice.

- 5 Denise went to Europe last summer. Match the places she visited to what she did in each place and then make sentences using where, as in the example.
- 1 France
- 2 England
- 3 Spain
- 4 Greece
- 5 Italy
- 6 Switzerland
- 7 Germany
- 8 Monaco
- 9 Denmark
- 10 Holland

- a enjoy flamenco dancing
- b see The Little Mermaid
- c ski in the Alps
- d visit Buckingham Palace
- e visit the Eiffel Tower
- f take pictures of the windmills
- g admire the Colosseum
- h eat delicious sausages
- i travel to the beautiful Aegean islands
- i watch the Grand Prix

	Tower.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	***************************************
7	***************************************
8	
9	***************************************
-	

1 Denise went to France where she visited the Eiffel

Some - Any - No

- Underline the correct item.
- 1 I didn't know somebody/anybody at the wedding except for the bride and groom.
- 2 Call me when you get home. I have to tell you something/some very important.
- 3 Paul should do some/any sit-ups every day if he wants to keep fit.
- 4 Did Mandy find nothing/anything at the shops on Saturday?
- 5 There aren't some/any glasses in the cupboard.
- 6 No one/Anyone knew the woman's name.
- 7 There are any/no eggs in the fridge.
- 8 We didn't go nowhere/anywhere last night.
- 9 Is there nothing/anything I can do to help you?
- 10 I want to go somewhere/anywhere this weekend but I don't know where.
- 7 Fill in some, any, no or their compounds, as in the example.
- 1 I haven't eaten ...any... meat for two weeks.
- 2 was using the phone so I couldn't call you.
- 3 There are empty seats on the bus so we have to wait for the next one.
- 4 I would like to buy trendy for the party.
- 5 It's already 12:00 and I haven't done
- 6 We went this weekend because I wasn't feeling well.
- 7 I didn't see yesterday.
- 8 Do you want to go to eat tonight?
- 9 There was interesting to see in the town so we left.
- 10 houses in my neighbourhood are over 200 years old.
- 8 Choose the correct answer.
- 1 A musician is someone plays music. A where B which C who 2 There are many fantastic bazaars in the city people can buy lovely handmade souvenirs. A where B who C which
- 3 Is there to eat? A anybody **B** anything C anvone



4	A kettle is something we boil v		-11	a) Lee isn't too tall to play profession	nal
	A who B where C which	ch		basketball.	******
5	The new metro is located th	ne heart		b) Lee isn't tall enough to play	
	of the city.			professional basketball.	
	A of B in C on		12	a) A firefighter is someone which pu	uts
6	Listen! I think there's in the	house		out fires.	******
0				b) A firefighter is someone who puts	s out
	A someone B somewhere C any			fires.	
7	There was on the bea	ch this			
	morning. We had it all to ourselves.		10	Correct the mistakes, as in the exar	npie.
	A someone B anybody C no c	one			•
8	A: Why did you go to the supermarket?				
	B: There wasn't milk left.		1	The sun was set as Charlie was	setting
	A any B little C som	ne		cycling home from school.	
Q	Egypt is located in the north	Africa	2	Susan will doing her homework	
3	A of B in C on	. Allioa.		at the moment.	******************
			3	There isn't many flour left in the	
10	A pen is something you wr			bag.	
	A where B which C who)	4		
			_	gone to the library.	***************************************
			5	If I be you, I would get a guard	
5	Revision: Units 1 - 12			dog.	*****************
	IIGTISIUM. UIIIIS I - IZ		ь	Guernica was paint by Pablo	
			7	Picasso.	***************************************
9	Tick the correct sentences, as in the example of the correct sentences.	mnle	/	Linda has booked a ticket before	
9	Tion the correct contenees, as in the exam	inpic.	0	she went to the theatre. Jim has had a motorcycle for he	***************************************
			8	was 18 years old.	
1	a) I work every day from 9:00 - 5:00.		9	Arnie travelled to Peru which he	*************************
	b) I am working every day from 9:00 - 5:0		9	visited an Inca temple.	
2	a) "Peter doesn't like peas." "Neither		10	Sam use to be a policeman	***************************************
	does Maria."	******	10	but now he's a private detective.	
	b) "Peter doesn't like peas." "So does			but now he's a private detective.	***************************************
	Maria."	*******			
3	a) I used to living in Montreal.	*******	44	Underline the course tour	
	b) I used to live in Montreal.	*******	11	Underline the correct item.	
4	a) Mary's car is not as fast as mine.	******			
	b) Mary's car is not as faster as mine.		1	Which/Where can you find antique	shops?
5	a) Is Jimmy shorter than Chris?	*******	2	She was running down the street	et when her
	b) Is Jimmy more short than Chris?			mother called/calling her.	
6	a) I expect he will come to my party.		3	I think the weather will/be get	better this
	b) I expect he is coming to my party.			afternoon.	
7	a) When Dad goes to the supermarket,		4	Let's go before it will start/starts sr	nowing.
	he is getting you some cookies.	*******	5	Have you washed the car yet/just?	
	b) When Dad goes to the supermarket,		6	When they are coming/come back,	they'll tell us
	he'll get you some cookies.			what happened.	
8	a) Can I have a little milk in my coffee?		7	She was wearing a pretty/prettily d	
	b) Can I have a few milk in my coffee?	******	8	She'll miss/misses the bus if she d	oesn't hurry.
9	a) Have you ever travelled abroad?	******	9	Would you like some/many chips?	
	b) Have you never travelled abroad?	******	10	How many times has he been/b	eing to the
10	a) Sally was reading a book while her			dentist?	
	brother was cooking.	*******		They have already/yet packed their	
	b) Sally was reading a book while her		12	Don't get too/enough close to the d	og. It will bite
	brother cooking.			you.	



The Infinitive

The **infinitive** is the base form of the verb. There are two kinds of infinitive: a) the **to-infinitive** (to go, to play) and b) the **infinitive** without to (go, play.)

We use the to-infinitive:

- after verbs such as decide, want, agree, begin etc. He wanted to buy some sugar.
- after the expressions would love, would like.
 I would like a sandwich.

We use the infinitive without to:

- after the verb make
 - a) The clown made the children laugh.
 (= cause somebody/something to do something)
 - b) My mother made me clean my room. (= force somebody to do something)
- after the verb let
 My father lets me use his computer.
- after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, etc)

He can play tennis well.

 We can use the to-infinitive or the -ing form after the verbs stop, remember and forget but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples that follow.

STOP

- a) stop + to-infinitive = stop briefly to do something else
 I stopped to have a cup of coffee.
- b) stop + -ing form = finish, give up
 We stopped reading when the bell rang.

REMEMBER

- a) remember + to-infinitive = not forget Please remember to buy some milk.
- b) remember + -ing form = bring to your mind I remember giving you the key before I left.

FORGET

- a) forget + to-infinitive = not remember She forgot to pay the phone bill.
- b) forget + -ing form = always remember I'll never forget learning how to ride a bicycle.

The -ing form

The -ing form is the base form of the verb + -ing. fishing, watching

We use the -ing form:

- usually after the verbs love, like, hate, enjoy etc.
 - Tom likes playing basketball in his free time.
- after the expressions don't mind, couldn't help, can't stand, look forward to.
 I don't mind going shopping.

to-infinitive	infinitive without to	-ing form
decide want would like would love begin stop remember forget refuse agree expect sb	make let can could will would may must	love like hate enjoy stop remember forget don't mind couldn't help can't stand look forward to

The infinitive - The -ing form

- 1 Fill in the gaps with to-infinitive, infinitive without to or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.
- 1 Bob wants (send) some flowers to his grandmother on her birthday.

- 5 Steven wants (buy) a farm in the country.

- 8 Karen refused (lend)
 Anne her car.
- 9 I hate (read) scary books late at night.
- 10 I would like (go) to Brazil and see the Amazon rainforest.
- 2 Match column A to column B to make correct sentences, as in the example.

Α

- 1 They decided-
- 2 Sam really enjoyed
- 3 My sister let us
- 4 I look forward to
- 5 I couldn't help
- 6 Joanne hopes
- 7 The magician made
- 8 I can't stand
- 9 You must
- 10 Mary can

- a hearing from you soon.
- **b** the rabbit disappear for a few minutes.

В

- to sell their old house and buy a bigger one.
- d watching the play last night.
- e going to the gym and working out.
- f brush your teeth at least twice a day.
- g speak five languages.
- h noticing that she had dyed her hair.
- i use her flat for the party.
- j to become a doctor one day.

3 Use the to -infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in the list to fill in the gaps below.

admire, meet, take, pay, buy, water, cook, pack

- 1 Lynn forgot the milkman this morning.
- 2 She stopped when the phone rang.
- 4 They stopped the beautiful view and then drove off.
- 5 Angie remembered the plants before leaving for the weekend.
- 6 He forgot his keys with him.
- 8 Paula will never forget Leonardo DiCaprio last summer.
- 4 Read the letter below and put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

Dear Mike.

How are you? I'm writing to you because I would like 1) (invite) you

(laugh) so much.

Do let me 7) (know) if you can

her here as she always makes us 6)

I look forward to 8) (see) you again.

All the best, Steve



5 Use the prompts and the key below to make sentences, as in the example.

	love ♥♥♥ enjoy ♥♥ like ♥	don't like X can't stand XX hate XXX	don't mind)
1	James (O cod	ok)	3
	James doesn	't mind cooking.	
2	Andrew (♥♥ f	ly) kites	N
			-00
3	My father (XX	deep-sea dive).	
			-600
4	Iom (X collec	t) old records.	
5	He (O feed) the	no cot	id-
3	rie (O leed) ti	ne cat.	
6	Pamela (XXX o	do) the houseworl	k.
			Sento.
7	She (VVV sol	ve) arithmetic pro	oblems.
	****************		[3]
8	I (♥ eat) choc	olate.	
9	Most people	(XXX visit) the der	ntist.
		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
10	Carol (O mak	e) her bed.	

6	don't you like	love/enjoy/like/ha /mind doing? Wh sentences about	at can't you stand

7 Using the prompts below say what your teacher lets, doesn't let or makes you do in class, as in the example.



- write on the walls
- play games during our break
- use a pen
- stay after school if we haven't done our homework
- chew gum in class
- write a composition twice a week
- clean out our desks every Friday.

Our teacher doesn't let us write on the walls.
8 Read the letter below and put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.
Dear Sue,
How are you? I wanted 1)
(write) to you because
I've got some great news.
Do you remember 2)
(meet) Peter? He's my brother's best friend. He made you 3)
(laugh) all the time when you came to
visit last year. Well, guess what? We've decided
4) (get) married at Christmas and
would love you 5) (be) there.
Let me 6) (know) if you can come.
I look forward to 7) (hear) from you.
Love,
Kate
PS Of course, you can 8) (bring) a



9	Put the verbs	in	brackets	into	the	correct
	infinitive or -in	g	form.			



•	Α.	Christmas present.
	B:	Really! Well, I know Mrs Kraft likes 2)
		(listen) to jazz music. Vicky could
		3) (buy) her a CD.
	A:	I think she'd like 4) (get) her a
		book. Mrs Kraft really enjoys 5)
		(read) poetry.
2	A:	Are you looking forward to 1)
		(go) camping?
	B:	Yes, I can't wait. I love 2)
		(camp).
	A:	Did you remember 3) (pack)
		a torch?
	B;	Yes. I've also decided 4) (take)
	۸.	extra batteries, just in case there is an emergency.
	A:	Good idea. Now, don't forget 5)
	р.	(call) when you get to the campsite.
3		No, I won't. I want 1) (throw) a dinner party
3	Α.	for Dave's birthday on Saturday.
	R.	That sounds great! Would you like me 2)
	IJ,	(help) you?
	A:	Yes, if you don't mind 3)
	, ,,	(come) early on Saturday morning.
	B:	No, of course not.
		OK then. You can 4) (set) the
		table and 5) (make) the salads.

Revision: Units 1 - 13

10 Choose the correct answer.

1	Oh no! I	to water	the plants.
	A forgetting		
2	"Does he work at		
	"Yes, he	99	
	A does	B do	C doesn't
3	My brother is	than	me.
	A young	B youngest	C younger

4	This bicycle	*****************	be Shelley's. She
	doesn't have	one.	
	A must	B can't	C can shower when the
5	David was	a	shower when the
	phone rang.		
			C not have
6		. you going to t	the party on Friday?
	A IS	B Am	C Are
7			strawberries?
		B some	
8	He	go to the p	oark. It's raining.
_	A is	B will	C won't
9	A U.o.	. Sammy wash	the dishes?
in	A rias	B Did	C Don't y for school. She
IU	arrives before	the ball rings	y for school. She
	A always	the bell rings. B just	C rarely
11	Lhate	scary fil	me
•	A watching	B watch	ms. C watches
12	Jason had a re	vile	time at the feetival
_	A better	B well	C good
13	I've	finished c	leaning my room.
	A ever	B yet	C just
14	The art gallery	destro	oved by fire in 1987
	A is	B was	byed by fire in 1987. C been
15	***************************************	Pam ever bee	n on TV?
		B Were	
11	Tick the correct	ct sentences, a	s in the example.
1	a) Chris has n	ever been to Ja	apan
^	b) Chris has e	ver been to Jar	oan
2			***************************************
3	b) Do they live	nished cooking	hv
		first guests an	
		ished cooking	
		first guests an	
4	a) I watched a	fantastic come	edy
	last night.		************
	b) I have watc		
,,,,	comedy las		*************
5	a) Penicillin is	discovered by	
	Fleming.	as discovered b	***************************************
	Fleming.	as discovered t	у
6	_	't has to clean	the.
	car tonight.		
		't have to clear	n the
	car tonight.		************



Reported Speech

Direct speech is the exact words someone said. We use quotation marks (" ") in direct speech. "I want to help," Mary said.

Reported speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks in reported speech. We can either use the word **that** after the introductory verb or we can omit it. *Mary said (that) she wanted to help.*

• When the introductory verb is in the **present tense** or when the sentence expresses **something which is always true** (general truth), there are no changes in the verb tenses in reported speech.

Direct speech: She says "I love animals."

Reported speech: She says (that) she loves animals.

Direct speech: "Rhinos live in eastern and southern Africa," said the teacher.

Reported speech: The teacher said (that) rhinos live in eastern and southern Africa.

Reported Statements

When we report statements (i.e. a positive or negative sentence), we use the verbs "say" or "tell" to introduce the statement. Pronouns (I, you, he etc, me, you, him etc, mine, yours, etc) and possessive adjectives (my, your, his etc) change according to the meaning.

Direct speech: Ed said, "I live in Belfast."

Reported speech: Ed said (that) he lived in Belfast.

When the introductory verb is in the past tense, the verb tenses change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
"I want to go out," he said.	He said (that) he wanted to go out.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
"She is playing in the garden," he said.	He said (that) she was playing in the garden.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
"They have bought a new house," he said.	He said (that) they had bought a new house.
Past Simple	Past Perfect
"He sent me flowers," she said.	She said (that) he had sent her flowers.
Future Simple	Conditional (would)
"I'll order a new fridge," he said.	He said (that) he would order a new fridge.

Certain words and time expressions change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
tonight, today, this week/month etc.	→ that night, that day, that week/month etc.
now	→ then, at the time
yesterday, last night/week etc.	the day before, the previous night/week etc.
tomorrow, next week/month etc.	the following/next day, the next/following week/month etc
two days/months etc. ago	→ two days/months etc. before
this, these	→ that, those



Say - Tell

We use say in direct and reported speech with or without a personal pronoun.

Tom said, "I need some help."

Tom said (that) he needed some help.

Tom said to me, "I need some help."

Tom said to me (that) he needed some help. (less common)

We use tell with a personal pronoun. We never use to with tell.

"Tom told me (that) he needed some help." (NOT: Tom told to me ...)

Reported Questions

We introduce reported questions with ask or want to know.

In reported questions, the verb is in the affirmative and the question mark is omitted. Verb tenses, pronouns and possessive adjectives change as in statements.

When the direct question begins with a question word (who, where, when, why, what etc), the reported
question begins with the same word.

Direct speech: "Where do you live?" she asked me.

Reported speech: She asked me where I lived.

 When the direct question is a yes/no question and begins with an auxiliary verb (do, be etc) or a modal verb (can, will etc), then the reported question begins with if or whether.

Direct speech: "Have you got a pet?" he asked me.
Reported speech: He asked me if/whether I had a pet.

Reported Statements

- 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct pronouns or possessive adjectives, as in the example.
- 1 Kevin said, "I have lost my favourite sweater."
 - Kevin said that ...he... had lost ...his... favourite sweater.
- Lars said, "My brother is going to drive me to the station."
 - Lars said that brother was going to drive to the station.
- 3 Aunt Mary said, "I want you to have dinner with me tomorrow night."
 - Aunt Mary said that wanted to have dinner with the following night.
- Heidi said, "I'll buy a new sofa for my livingroom."
 - Heidi said that would buy a new sofa for living-room.
- Sue and Frank said, "We are going to have a barbecue at our cottage next weekend."
 - Sue and Frank said that were going to have a barbecue at cottage, the next weekend.

- 2 Turn the following direct sentences into reported speech, as in the example.
- 1 "I'll go to the dentist," she said. She said (that) she would go to the dentist.
- 2 "I have lived in Montreal for ten years," she said.
- 3 "We are leaving in June," Dad said.
- 4 "I forgot to take the dog for a walk," said Annie.

- 5 "We have done the washing-up," they said.
- 6 "I always wake up early on Mondays," he said.
- 7 "The Browns are looking for a new house," she said.
- 8 "We bought a flat two months ago," he said to Carol.
- 9 "I'll paint the garage next week," he said to Sam.
- 10 "I've brought you some flowers," he said to Julie.



3 First read the following direct speech sentences. In which of them do the tenses change? Why? Then, turn the sentences from direct into reported speech, as in the example.



1	"The sun sets in the west," he said. He said that the sun sets in the west. Tenses do not change - general truth. "Penguins can't fly," he said.
3	"They are watching a film on TV now," she said.
4	"It will be sunny tomorrow," he says.
5	"They visited the zoo last week," he said.
6	"Mammals feed their babies on milk," the teacher said.
7	"We have never been to a circus," she said.
8	"I don't like milk," she says.
9	"They'll go shopping tomorrow," she said.
0	"Mary doesn't speak French," he said.

Say - Tell

4 Fill in the gaps with say, said or told.



1 "Alright class, open your books to page five."

my. ny read er. ?"
at she'll
sework Greg. to him.
S

Reported Questions

- 5 Turn the questions from direct into reported speech, as in the example.
- 1 "Do you like playing volleyball?" Steve asked Greg. Steve asked Greg if/whether he liked playing volleyball.
- 2 "What do you want for lunch?" Mother asked.
- 3 "Will you take me to the beach on Saturday?" Harry asked.
- 4 Brad asked, "Have you seen my dog?"



- 5 "Where are you going?" Father asked.
- 6 "How tall are you?" lan asked me.
- 7 Eve asked, "Did you buy any bread?"
- 8 "Is Sheila your best friend?" he asked.
- 6 Bob is having a birthday party next Saturday. His friend Kenji wants to know more about it and has asked him some questions. Report Tom's questions.

- 1 How many people have you invited?
- What time will the party begin?
- Who is doing the cooking?



.....

......

......

F Did you and an

music will

you play?

What sort of

- Did you order a birthday cake?
- 1 Kenji asked him
- 2 He wanted to know
- 3 Kenji asked him
- 4 Kenii wanted to know
- 5 He also asked him
- 7 There has been a car accident on your street. Read the reporter's questions and turn them into reported speech, as in the example.
- 1 "How did the accident happen?"
 - The reporter asked how the accident had happened.

The reporter wanted to know

- 2 "What time did the accident take place?"
 The reporter asked
- 3 "Who called the police?"
 - The reporter wanted to know
- 4 "Was anybody hurt?"
 The reporter asked
- 5 "How many cars were involved?"

Reported Statements and Ovestions

8 Read what these people said and write each statement or question in reported speech.





- 1 "Why is the princess laughing?"
 The little girl asked her mother
- 2 "I forgot we had a meeting today."
 He told me





- 3 "Are you OK?" They asked her
- 4 "I'll be there around 11:00." Mary told her boss





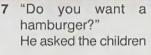
5 "What have you drawn?" Rick asked Lucy

.......

6 "We won the race." They told us









"I'm working late today." He told his wife

9	Complete	each	sentence	with	two	to	five	words
	including	the w	ord in bol	d.				

1	"I gra	duated two years ago," he told me.
	had	He told me he
		two years before.
2	"Why	aren't vou hungry?" he asked me.

	wasn't	He asked	me why		
					hungry.
3	"Marv v	vill visit us	next sum	mer." said A	nn.

-		The state of the s
	would	Ann said that Mary
		the following summer

4	"She	has never been to Africa," said Paul.
	had	Paul said that to Africa
27	Warn	brother is fiving the earness." Ded told my

- "Your brother is fixing the car now," Dad told me. Dad told me that my brother at the time.
- 6 "Dolphins are very intelligent animals," said our teacher. are Our teacher said that dolphins

						1		
							anima	Į;
7	"Do you	like	strawb	erries?	" Susa	n aske	ed me.	

- if Susan asked me strawberries.
- "Peter invited me to his wedding," said Jack. invited Jack said that Peter to his wedding.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

- He asked me that I had a motorcycle. ... if... 2 Brian said me that he liked jazz
- music. 3 Marie asked him were the supermarket was.
- 4 Roy told to his father that he wanted to become a pilot.
- 5 Mother said us that she would be late.

6	Jill said that she had buy a pair	
	of jeans the week before.	

- 7 They asked Tom weather he wanted any help.
- 8 Our teacher told us that the maths test would is easy.

Revision: Units 1 - 14

11 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

- 1 Does she like go/going to the ballet?
- 2 Have you ever been/being sailing?
- 3 The plane from Bangkok arrives/arrive at 9 pm.
- 4 He played basketball after he had/has finished doing his homework.
- 5 Clive doesn't know how/why to drive.
- 6 Who was Romeo and Juliet written from/by?
- 7 Jessica used to lived/live with her parents.
- 8 Visitors mustn't to feed/feed the animals in the Z00.
- 9 Have you met your new neighbours yet/just?
- 10 If I had a garden I will/would plant some roses.
- 11 A castle is much/more bigger than a flat.
- 12 I went to Rome where/when I visited the Fontana di Trevi
- 13 The lion is not as fast/faster as the cheetah.
- 14 Don't forget to take an umbrella. It will/won't rain later in the afternoon.
- 15 He ran quick/quickly out of the burning house.

1 I can't stand to loud music.

12 Choose the correct answer.

	A to listen	Blistening	Clisten
2	If we all would have to b	our newspape	ers, fewer trees
		B have recycled	C recycle
3	What are these	skirts	of?

J	Wilat ale thes	2 9KII 19	
	A making	B make	C made

4	A: When		the	Acropolis	built?
	B: 3,000 years	ago!			
	A is	B has		C	was

5	How here?	long	has	Mr	Parker	***************************************	living
	A be		Bb	een	C being		

70



6	When you gives you a tic	coins ir ket.	this machine, it	20	of Eur	rope.	situated		e heart
	A put	B will put	C have put		A on	·	B at	C in	
7		reful, you		21			for me to		
	A cuts	B will cut	C cut		A Son	netning	B anything	C noth	ing
8	We	going to have	a snack. Would	22			man		
	you like to join				A WIII	cn	B who	C whe	re
	A are	B will	CIS	23	Youhave to water the plants I watered them an hour ago.				
9	Shecalled.	getting dres	ssed when you				B don't	C does	sn't
	A was	B is	C been	24		service th	at	offered	at this
10		e dog will					B has	C is	
	A attacks	B attack	C attacked	25	Steve		me if I had	any brot	hers or
11	Is sailing	Is sailing difficult to			sisters	S.			11010 01
	A more	B as	C rather		A ask	ed	B said	C told	
12	I didn't the ironing on Sunday			13	Tick th	ne correc	t sentences, as in	the evan	nnle
	because I was		0 1					the exam	iipic.
	A did	B do	C done	1	a) No	ra haven'	t got long hair.		
13	A: Are you busy at the moment?				b) No	ra hasn't	got long hair.		
		some		2	a) We	rarely wa	atch TV in the eve	nings.	*******
	A 'm reading	B was reading	C read	3	a) "Is	your fath	atches TV in the e er a young man?"	venings.	*******
14	A: What was the weather like?				"No	o, he's qu	ite older."		******
		ed			"No	your latin	er a young man?" iite old."		
	A neavier	B heavy	C heavily	4	a) It w	as 8 o'cle	ock in the morning	g and	*******
15	How	eggs do you need	for the soufflé?		Mrs	O'Brian	made pancakes.		*******
	A any	B much	C many		Mrs	o O'Brian	ock in the morning was making pand	akes.	******
16	Tavi drivere eho	ouldn't	rudo to their	5	a) If it	gets dark	k in here, I'll draw		
10	customers.	Julium t	rude to trieli			tains. gets dark	k in here, I drew th	10	*******
	A to be	B be	C being			tains.	t in there, i drew ti	10	
47	II.			6	a) Hav	ve you ev	er twisted your an	kle?	******
17	Jim already tidied the kitchen when I got home.			7			twisted your ankleaten anything for		******
	A have	B has	C had		bre	akfast tim	ne.		
							eaten anything sir	nce	
		spic		8		akfast tim the time I	ne. arrived home the		*******
	A enough	B too	C much		chil	dren were	e fast asleep.		*******
19	Don't smoke in	bed. You	set the				arrived home the		
	house on fire.			9			fast asleep. hese toys made?		
	A have	B might	C must				these toys made?		



Reported Instructions/Commands

 To report instructions or commands we use the verbs ask, tell or order + direct object + (not) + to-infinitive

Direct speech: "Be polite with the customers," he said.

Reported speech: He told me to be polite with the customers.

Direct speech: "Don't talk so much, please," he said to me.

Reported speech: He asked me not to talk so much

Exclamations

Exclamations are words or sentences used to express admiration, surprise etc. To form exclamatory sentences we can use **what** (a/an), **how** etc.

 What + a/an (+ adjective) + singular countable noun

What a beautiful day! What an experience!

- What (+ adjective) + uncountable/plural nouns
 What interesting news!
 What terrible mistakes!
- how + adjective/adverb
 How pretty she is!
 How fast he runs!

Question Tags

 Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. We use them in speech when we want to confirm something or when we want to find out if something is true or not.

Dogs swim, don't they?
Your father is a farmer, isn't he?

Form

 We form a question tag with the auxiliary or modal verb of the main sentence and the appropriate subject pronoun.

Mary is cooking, isn't she?
Tom can't play the violin, can he?

 When the verb of the main sentence is in the present simple, we form the question tag with the auxiliary verb do/does and the subject pronoun. When the verb is in the past simple, we form the question tag with the auxiliary did and the subject pronoun.

Carol likes football, doesn't she? He found his book, didn't he?

 When the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative.

He works for a large computer firm, doesn't he?

 When the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.

She didn't do her homework, did she?

- Some verbs/expressions form question tags differently. Study the following examples:
 - a) I am → aren't I? I am quick, **aren't I**?
 - b) Don't → will you? Don't talk, will you?
 - c) Imperative → will/won't you? Stop shouting, will/won't you?
 - d) Let's → shall we? Let's go out for dinner, shall we?
 - e) I have (got) → haven't I? (=I possess) He has got a large house, hasn't he?
 - f) I have → don't I? (other meanings) She has dinner at 6 o'clock, doesn't she?
 - g) There is/are → isn't/aren't there? There is a cushion on the sofa, isn't there?
 - h) This/That is → isn't it? That's Bob's bicycle, isn't it?

Intonation

 When we are sure of the answer and expect agreement, the voice goes down in the question tag.

She's your daughter, isn't she?

(34)

 When we aren't sure of the answer and we want to check information, the voice goes up in the question tag.

He can't drive a car, can he?

(10)



Reported Instructions/Commands

1 Turn the following sentences into reported speech.



- 1 "Don't forget to wash your hands!" Our mother told us not to forget to wash our hands.
- 2 "Pass me a bowl!"
 - She told Jerry
- 3 "Get me some eggs from the fridge!"
 She told Susie
- 4 "Roll out the mixture!"

 She told Jerry
- 5 "Place it into the baking tin and then put it in the oven!"
- She told Susie
- 7 "Tidy the kitchen!"
 She told Susie and Jerry
- 2 Report what Mrs Cross told her dogsitter, as in the example.
- 1 Give the dog a bath on Friday!
- 2 Take him for a walk three times a day!
- 3 Don't give him any sweets!
- 4 Keep his bowl full of water!
- 5 Don't let him bark all the time!
- 6 Feed him twice a day!



1	Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter to give the dog a
	bath on Friday.
2	-
3	***************************************
4	***************************************
5	***************************************

Exclamations

3 Fill in what (a/an) or how.

1 2	fantastic house they have! horrible that film was!
3	lovely day!
4	excellent teacher she is!
5	terrible that fish tasted!
6	thoughtful of you to remember
	my birthday!
7	awful experience they had!
8	clever that man is!
9	great music they're playing!
10	easy that test was!
11	boring book that is!
12	hot it is in the house!
13	colourful painting!
14	wonderful that garden is!
15	dangerous dog that is!

- 4 Underline the correct word.
- A: David gave me a beautiful, silk scarf for my birthday.
 - B: What/How a lovely surprise!
- 2 A: My brother broke his leg.
 - B: How/What awful!
- 3 A: The baby said her first word yesterday.
 - B: What/How wonderful!
- 4 A: Debra won first prize in the spelling contest.
 - B: How/What proud you must be!
- 5 A: My dog died.
 - B: What/How terrible news!
- 6 A: Andy didn't get the job.
 - B: What/How a shame!
- 7 A: We watched the film Titanic again yesterday.
 - B: How/What boring!
- 8 A: We've finally found a house.
 - B: What/How a relief!
- 9 A: Helen got an A in her final test.
 - B: What/How an excellent student she must be!
- 10 A: It never stopped raining when we were on holiday.
 - B: How/What bad luck!



5 Using what a/an or how make exclamations, as in the example.



Question Tags

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct question tag.

1	Let's buy some ice cream,?
2	You haven't been to Italy,?
3	John met Sally at school,?
4	You don't know Steven,?
5	Emily is your sister,?
6	We're going out tonight,?
7	There is a book on the desk,?
8	I am right,?
9	They had lived in London before moving to Madrid,
	?
10	You didn't forget to call your mother,?
11	Sue isn't moving to a new flat,?
12	You've been camping before,?
13	Stop crying,?
14	The shop won't be closed,?
15	Sandy can't speak Spanish,?
16	You're not going to leave tomorrow,?

- 7 Underline the correct question tag.
- 1 You're flying to Milan tomorrow, are you/aren't you?
- 2 Roy doesn't own a car, does he/doesn't he?
- 3 You didn't go to work today, did you/didn't you?
- 4 Sheila doesn't like cooking, doesn't she/does she?
- 5 Ann has got a computer, hasn't she/has she?
- 6 You'll see Judy tomorrow, will you/won't you?
- 7 You haven't got her phone number, haven't you/have you?
- 8 Amy has been ill lately, has she/hasn't she?
- 9 I can go out with my friends tonight, can I/can't I?
- 10 Gabriella is Mexican, is she/isn't she?
- 11 Paul will come to my party, will he/won't he?
- 12 You know how to use the Internet, do you/don't you?
- 8 Fill in the correct question tags and short answers, as in the example.

1	"You found this information on the Internet, didn't you?"
	"Yes, I did."
2	"That isn't Rick,?"
_	"No,"
3	"You haven't fixed the washing machine yet,
	"No,"
4	"You're going to invite Tom to your wedding,
	?" "Yes,"
5	"We have been working hard,?"
	"Yes,"
6	"Janet hasn't heard the good news,?"
7	"No," "Trisha hasn't been to Dublin,?"
1	"No,"
8	"Ellen likes listening to music,?"
	"Yes,"
9	"John was a good student when he was young,
	?"
40	165,
10	"George hasn't got a motorbike,?" "No,
11	"No," "Karen can sew,?"
' '	"Yes,"
12	"Mum will make a cake for my birthday,?"
	"Yes,"
13	"That's Tom's car,?"
	"Yes,"
14	"They had a good time,?"
	"Yes,



9 Fill in the question tags and then read the sentences aloud with the correct intonation.

sure	not sure		
1		1	Your mother is a chef,?
_		2	She hasn't got any brothers,?
	1	3	It's going to rain,?
<u> </u>		4	You have dinner at 8 o'clock,?
1		5	Tom is very clever,?
	1	6	You weren't asleep,?
/		7	She had finished by the time I called,?
	1	8	Bob hasn't called yet,?
	1	9	They found her,?
1		10	Mary can dive,?
1		11	I am late,?
	1	12	You're going to go,?
	1	13	Sue didn't call,?
1		14	Their flat is spacious,?
	1	15	She's been to Cairo,?

Revision: Units 1 - 15

- 10 Choose the correct answer.
- they go jogging every day? A Doesn't B Does 2 She the violin at my birthday. A played B play C playing 3 This is the expensive stereo I've ever seen. A much B most C more 4 you been waiting long? B Was
- 5 They going to buy a boat. A won't B isn't C aren't
- 6 Are there bananas left? A some **B** any
 - C much

- 7 I haven't tennis for five years. A plays B play C played
- 8 He cleaned the carpets after he finished his lunch.
 - A had

B have

C has

- 9 This song was by Frank Sinatra. A writing B written
- 10 You forget to do your homework. A mustn't B must C should
- 11 I had a lot of money, I would buy a

A While B When C If

12 She travelled to France she took a tour on the Seine.

A why B when

C where

- 13 I would love to the beach tomorrow. A go B to go
- 14 If I you, I would study harder. B had been A were
- 15 Daniel isn't a doctor,he? A are B was
- 16 Carol me what happened yesterday. A said B told C tells
- 17 an amazing story! A What's B What C How
- 18 Let's go to the park before it dark! A gets B will get
- 19 He to work as a car mechanic. A used Buses C use
- 20 I love documentaries.
 - A watched B watch C watching
- 21 Is the bus station located the heart of the city? A on B in C at
- 22 Had she the laundry? B done C doing
- 23 The plane has taken off. A just B yet C when

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been	let	let	let
bear	bore	born(e)	lie	lay	lain
beat	beat	beaten	light	lit	lit
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken			
bring	brought	brought	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	read	read	read
burst	burst	burst	ride	rode	ridden
			ring	rang	rung
buy	bought	bought	rise	rose	risen
can	could	(been able to)	run	ran	run
catch	caught	caught	say	said	said
choose	chose	chosen	see	saw	
come	came	come	seek		seen
cost	cost	cost	sell	sought	sought
cut	cut	cut		sold	sold
			send	sent	sent
deal	dealt	dealt	set	set	set
dig	dug	dug	sew	sewed	sewn
do	did	done	shake	shook	shaken
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	shoot	shot	shot
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
			sit	sat	sat
fall	fell	fallen	sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
feel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
fight	fought	fought	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spill	spilt	spilt
forbid	forbade	forbidden	split	split	split
forget	forgot	forgotten	spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spread	spread	spread
freeze	froze		spring	sprang	sprung
ii eeze	noze	frozen	stand	stood	
get	got	got	steal	stole	stood
give	gave	given	stick	stuck	stolen
go	went	gone			stuck
grow	grew	grown	sting	stung	stung
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)	strike	struck	struck
have	had	had	swear	swore	sworn
hear			sweep	swept	swept
	heard	heard	swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden	take	took	taken
hit	hit	hit	teach	taught	taught
hold	held	held	tear	tore	torn
hurt	hurt	hurt	tell	told	told
keep	kept	kept	think	thought	thought
know	knew	known	throw	threw	thrown
		V			
lay	laid	laid	understand	understood	understood
lead	led	led	wake	woke	woken
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	write	wrote	written

PROGRESS TESTS

PROGRESS TEST 1 Units 1-2

NAME:	DATE:
CLASS:	MARK:
	(Time: 20 minutes)

CII	oose the correct h	em.					
1	The Smiths always seaside. A are spending			11	Paula is sailing to It A two days ago		C last we
2	She didn'tA used		C uses	12	A: Did you play ter B: No, I didn't. I A went	swimm	
3	Jenny go A has			13	Amy isa		moment. C having
4	A: Did g B: Yes, I did. A we	o to the park ye		14	A: that y B: No, that's Jack's A Is		C Does
5	I at a sw A worked	eet shop last su B work	mmer. C working	15	What is Harold		ys? C doing
6	A: Are they from Sv B: No, they A aren't	They're fro	om Denmark. C are	16	A: Did you clean you B: Yes, I		C do
7	A: I never watch TV B: Oh really? I A don't		ek. C do	17	A: Has John got a B: No, he		C hasn't
8	A: Is PeteB: Yes, he is. A painting			18	A: I love going to the B: SoI.		C does
9	A: Do you walk to s B: No, I	walk to school.		19	A: Did you invite Sa B: Of course I invite	ed	
10	A always Mr Cook A use	to own a farm.	C not	20	A usI come v A Do	vith you to the c	C they inema? C Can't



last week

PROGRESS TEST 2 Units 3-4

NAME:	DATE:
CLASS:	MARK:
	(Time: 20 minutes)

1	That be jacket is brown.	Robert's leather	r jacket. His
	A can't	B must	C can
2	Rachel t	he piano when h	ner grandfathe
	A was playing	B is playing	C plays
3	My parrot is the A much	intellige B most	nt bird of all. C more
4	Mark was fixing the mopping the kitche	n floor.	
	A after	B as soon as	C while
5	Andy did		
		B best	
6		theh B tallest	
7	Jim was giving the b	oaby a bath whe	en Liz
	A came	B come	C comes
8		more fashiona	ble
	Jane's. A from	B of	C than
9	A: Was Don	for his exa	m all night?
	B: Yes, he was. A studies	B studying	C studied
10	Canada is A most	colder than G B more	

11	Jake pro A was		to the airport. C is
12	That be exactly the same. A must	Naomi's twin si	
13	Is the cheetah the		
	world?	B of	
14	She's an excellent		
	A hardly	B harder	C hard
15	Ann is th	an Sandra. B friendliest	C friendlier
16	The rain was falling work.		
	A drive	B was driving	C drove
17	Martha's motorcycle Debbie's. A less	B little	
10			
10	Roger lis cooking dinner. A was	B is	C are
19	I expect your broth		home late
	tonight. A to come	B come	C coming
20	Albert is as		C clever

PROGRESS TEST 3

Units 5-6

NAME:	DATE:
CLASS:	MARK:
	(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.						
1	Debbie isbirthday. A goes	to have a				
2	Vincent		after tomorrow.			
3	We don't have A some					
4	If William	a house, he wi				
5		juice, please B some				
6	l'il call you A but	I get home ea				
7	You shouldevery day.	at least six gl	asses of water			
	A to drink	B drink	C drinking			
8	You will not go o	out until you	your			
	A will finish	B finished	C finish			
9	A: Can I have a cream, please? B: Yes, of course.	of s	strawberry ice			
		B bag	C bottle			
0	My sister A has	help me style m B doesn't	y hair tonight. C will			

11	Look at that cat! It	i's to	climb up that
	A will	B going	C go
12	A: It's raining. B: get a	an umbrella. B l'il	C I go
13	When Ifew bottles of water A go	to the beach, I with me. B will go	
14	Jeff is going to	plant flowers i	n the garden
	A a week agc	B next month	C last year
15	Clara wa		
	A If	B As	C While
16	Have you got A many	popcorn? B a few	C any
17	A: Can I go to the pB: No, we go A is		grandparents.
18	A: Would you like a B: Oh yes, please.	a of p	pizza?
	A piece	B bar	C bag
19	There is only A many	water in th	e bottle. C a little
20	When you don't put bad.	milk in the fridge	e, it
		B goes	C went

PROGRESS TEST 4 Units 7-8

NAME:	DATE:
CLASS:	MARK:
	(Time: 20 minutes)

1	Mary's parents have A went	B gone	
2	A: Has Ruby taken B: No, she hasn't. A yet	out the rubbish B since	
3	Penny a Jim started the fire. A has	Iready put up	
4	A: What did you do B: We the	last night? children to the	funfair.
		B take	
5	The baby A was	been sleeping B have	
6	We have never A gone	to Berlin. B went	Have you? C been
7	watered the plants.	died her room beginning by B already	
8	Have you been A working	B work	g? C worked
9	Kate wasn't at the	library. She	gone
	home. A has	B had	C have
10	They haven't travelle A just	ed abroad B for	1980. C since
11	I had never	Chinese food	d before I went
	to China. A ate	B eat	C eaten

		•	
12	A: How long have the B: more A Since		
13	Jim hadn't finished o	cooking by the t	ime I
	home. A was getting	B got	C get
14	I have thi A make		
15	A: Why are your clo B: I have been A fixed		C fix
16	When the children of mother b	came home from	
17	I have been a dance A for	er 19 B already	92. C since
18	A: Has John ever	mumį	os?
	B: Yes, he has. A have	B has	C had
19	A: When B: Two months ago		ew car?
	A do	B did	C done
20	By the time she	versity.	
	A graduated	B graduate	C graduates

PROGRESS TEST 5 Units 9-10

NAME:	DATE:
CLASS:	MARK:
	(Time: 20 minutes)

1	A: Where's Diane? B: Shek A does	e at the supern	narket. C have
2	It is dark A much		
3	A: How did you burn B: With the iron. A themselves		C yourself
4	Brendahas a cleaning lady. A doesn't		
5	Dont forget to pack cold in Scotland. A can	k a sweater. It	
6	Your room should a A kept	lways be B keep	clean. C keeping
7	You to si		
8	piano lessons.	child she	
9		as by	Daniel Defoe.
10	She'll stu the exam. A must	idy harder if she	

11	Don't ho A will come		C to come
12	"Can Angie do that A myself	puzzle by B themselves	?" C herself
13	The cake has alread A been	dy ba B be	ked. C being
14	Adam could speak the swim. A could		
	A could	D Carre	Couldn't
15	Maple syrup is A made		
16	The coffee isn't stro A too	ngfo B enough	
17	The cows A to have	already been B have	milked. C has
18	that knife		
19	A: Isn't the music	loud fo	or you.?
	B: No, it isn't. A enough	B too	C much
20	The meeting will be A held	B hold	



PROGRESS TEST 6 Units 11-12

NAME:	DATE:	
CLASS:	MARK:	
	(Time: 20 minutes)	

CIT	bose the correct in	5HI.	
1	If Sue thouse near the sea. A wins		would buy a
2	I've gotr A any	noney in my wa B not any	
3	A theatre is a place performance. A where	B which	
4	Boston is located United States of Am	the ea	st coast of the
	A on	B in	C at
5	If people stopped our cities		
6	A doctor is someone A where	e trea B which	
7	There is A any	sugar in the cup B a few	
8	Paraguay is		South America. C on
9	If I you, I A were	would take up B was	
10	Tony wants to go Caribbean Sea. A something		

11 If Bob					
your teeth with. A where B which C who 13 Marseille is situated		11	work on time. A wakes		ould arrive at
A at B on C in 14 A lawn mower is something		12	your teeth with.		
A where B which C who 15 If Lucy		13			
be overweight. A won't eat B doesn't eat C didn't eat 16 A coach is someone		14			
A who B which C where 17 A: Who's in the kitchen? B:		15	he overweight		
B:		16			
A someone B anyone C no one 19 A garage is a place you can park your car. A where B which C who 20 There aren't cookies in the cookie jar.		17	B:		C Anything
car. A where B which C who There aren't cookies in the cookie jar.	1	18			C no one
20 There aren't cookies in the cookie jar.		19	car.		
		20	There aren't	 . cookies in t	he cookie jar.

PROGRESS TEST 7

Units 13-14

NAME:	DATE:
CLASS:	MARK:
	(Time: 20 minutes)

1	A: What did Jake s B: He said that he		ng married.
			C has
2	Beatrice would like	som	e flowers.
	A buy	B buying	C to buy
3	Marthan	ne a very funny j	oke yesterday.
		B said	
4	She asked me	old I was	
		B how	
5	The childrenentered the classro		en the teacher
	A stops	B stopped	C stop
6	I don't mind	the washing	g-up.
	A doing	B do	C to do
7	Did she tell you	was on	the phone?
	A why	B who	C what
8	Please remember your way home.	to the	post office on
	A going	B go	C to go
9	Gertrudefunfair.	. that she wante	ed to go to the
	A said	B told	C asked
10	Adrian forgot	out the rub	bish last night.
		B to take	

11	Harry loves		people gifts. to buy	
12	Heatherrain.	th	at she likes v	walking in the
	A says	В	tells	C asks
13	My mother made me	е.	the	windows.
	A cleaning	В	clean	C to clean
14	Mary hates		the car into the	ne city.
	A driving	В	to drive	C drive
15	Mrs Hynes said she		on a	farm.
			to live	
16	John decided		horseback	riding.
	A to take up	В	take up	C taking up
17	Nina me	tha	at she sold he	er computer.
	A tell	В	told	C said
18	You mustn'tdangerous.	••••	on the stree	t. It's
	A playing	В	to play	C play
19	Tara said she would		a piz	zza for dinner.
			to order	
20	A: Would you like B: Yes, I'd love to.		to the o	pera tonight?
	A to go	В	going	C go



PROGRESS TEST 8 Units 1-15

NAME:	DATE:
CLASS:	MARK:
	(Time: 40 minutes)

1	A How	ng person he is! B What an	C What
2	Frank liv		C Has
3	Ellen used to A take	Spanish le B taking	essons. C taken
4	You are leaving nex A are you	t week, B isn't you	? C aren't you
5	Nick rarely A takes	a taxi to work B is taking	
6	Australia is not as A biggest	as As B bigger	ia. C big
7	Vicky is yo own. A enough		
8	Don't drive too fast, A do you	?	
9	Georgeevery Sunday. A is going	to the park wit	h the children
10	At 8:00 last night, he A was packing	e for	his trip.
11	dinner.		
	A yet	B already	C even
12	He asked me	I could spe B weather	eak Russian. C while

13	quickly t	the babies learn B What	
14	He asked us	our books	to page 32.
15	The Four Seasons .	comp	osed by Vivaldi
16	Did John fix the wa	shing machine	?
17	A herself terrible e	experience!	
	A How you clir	B What a	
	years old? A Could		
19	Tony ha	ad finished clea play.	aning his room
	A By the time	B As soon as	C While
20	Let's go away for the A will we	ne weekend, B have we	C shall we
21	He asked me A to lower	the volum	e of the radio. C lowering
22	If I were you, I help me.	a movir	ng company to
		B would hire	C will hire
23	That be A can't	Jill. She is in Ta B must	hiti. C shall
24	Tom was cutting the planting flowers.	he grass	Tina was
	planting nowers.	B while	

PROGRESS TEST 8 Units 1-15 (continued)

25	A: Samantha doesn't like skiing. B: does Linda.		
	A Neither	B So	C Also
26	Tania spoke	and woke	us all up.
	A louder	B loudly	C loudest
27	Rose the	e party by the ti	me we arrived.
	A left	B has left	
28	A hair salon is a p your hair cut.	lace	you go to get
	A who	B where	C which
29	I'm a great chef,	?	
	A am I	B are I	C aren't I
30 Will you take the dog for a walk home early?		og for a walk if	you
	A will get	B get	C got
31	elegantly she dresses!		
		B What	C What an
32	I think my father station.	drive	me to the bus
	A will	B is	C has

33	Jerry has books that I want to borrow		
	A a little	B a few	C any
34	Jim has got a new motorbike,?		
	A has he	B does he	C hasn't he
35	When I to Paris, I always stay with my friend Paul.		
	A am going	B go	C will go
36	Olivia forgot the electricity bill.		
	A pay	B to pay	C to paying
37	He will come,	?	
	A shall he	B will he	C won't he
38	Sarah was writing hard friend Mary arrived.		her
	A when	B while	C as soon as
39	I have been letters all morning.		
	A writing	B written	C write
40	The old school	destroyed b	y a fire in 1980.
	A is	B was	C had



Enterprise Grammar 2 gives students at Elementary level clear explanations and practice of English grammar.

Key features:

- clear simple explanations and examples
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- progress tests

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